Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 280 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
8th December ..	A Steamer ..	..
14th „ ..	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nugoya ..	6354
25th „ ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918		
10th December ..	Dilwara ..	5378

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
28th November..	Pundua ..	East and South Africa *via* Porebunder.
1st December ..	Dumra ..	Karachi, coasting.
1st „ ..	Lightning ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
C. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,00
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar.	Hyderabad (Sindh).	Multan City.
Bombay.	Jullundhur.	Peshawar City.
Calcutta.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Cawnpore.	Jhelum City.	Rawalpindi.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Sargodha.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sialkot.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Srinagar.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur.	Ludhiana.	
Hoshiarpur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 2/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.		
Paid-up Capital	...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE DAWN OF PEACE
heralded by
WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICE OF OUR
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES
of which we have now in hand a small but select and artistic collection.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents,
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit's Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Redned. 'Phone 2351.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE LIFE, LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay., Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair accomplished BRIDE of well-to-do family to marry a young England returned Brahmin in the learned profession. No objection to caste of Parsi Please write with full particulars enclosing photo to Box No. 1171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 3220

LOST.

REWARD—A GOLD WATCH bearing No. 268852 of Rotherhams, with a gold fob-chain and a locket attached to it, was lost in the Cricket Carnival at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant. Any person who finds out the trace of the above watch will be rewarded by the undersigned—WAMANRAO D. RANE, Empire Automobiles, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 3228

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 COPYHOLDERS, must be smart and intelligent and able to read English script fluently. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A fast TYPIST. Apply stating least salary to C. PRATAPCHAND & CO., Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3173

WANTED—MANAGING and COURT CLERKS for SOLICITORS' firm. Apply Box No. 1167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3205

WANTED—Experienced VETERINARY SURGEON, for Cattle Camps and Hospitals. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum pay required to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BARODA. 3225

WANTED—Thoroughly competent Shorthand TYPIST with knowledge of filing for Burma, salary Rs. 300 per mensem Apply to Box No. 1172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3222

WANTED—An experienced and competent WEAVING-MASTER for a local mill. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 3209

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN with full knowledge of brick-making for a new factory in moffusil. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1161, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3180

WANTED—A NURSE for looking after babies in a Ruling Princes family in Kathiawar. A vegetarian European or Eurasian nurse will be preferred. Only those who are qualified and experienced need apply. Applications with testimonials and terms should be sent to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A well qualified MINING ENGINEER, Indians who have received their education in Mining in Japan, will be preferred. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3213

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified and thoroughly experienced LADY DOCTOR for a Native State, specially for Raj family, starting salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to qualifications together with free quarters and conveyance. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age, nationality and qualifications to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

WANTED.

WANTED—25 to 30 H.P. and 50 to 60 H.P A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3150

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—In Bengal coal fields very valuable VIRGIN COAL LAND with railway facilities. The land has been bored and proved to contain several good seams. For all offers from genuine purchasers full particulars will be furnished. Apply Box No. 1153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3159

FOR SALE—Complete FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY with all machines, engine-boiler, motor lorry, etc. Offers are invited for the lot or any separate machine. R. K. KAVARANA or his pleader Mr. K. M. Mowdavala Pequet Road, Telephone No. 2624, Colaba. 3110

MR. A. C. EYRES valuable FURNITURE by Mcanzie, Maple and Roberts, Knake Cottage piano, fowls, canaries and garden, &c., will be sold off by BENNETT & Co., on THURSDAY 28th November at Cumbala Hill, Altamont Road, Anstey Lodge, on view from 23rd Saturday. 3185

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Complete FACTORY of 38 Gins in Birar. Apply Messrs. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie Junction, Bombay. 3147

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

ONE new full size COPPER TUB and one little used full size PORCELAIN TUB, fully enamelled, for sale at THE BOMBAY TILE MART, 21, Bank Street, Fort. 3028

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—One DENSMORE No 5, and one BLICK No. 8 writing English and Gujarati characters)—Both in perfect order—FOR SALE or EXCHANGE with a preferable machine. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1165, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 3182

BICYCLE (man's)—Hobart highest grade with lamp, &c., practically new, Rs. 165. BOSS COOKING STOVE, single burner, good order, with OVEN, Rs. 45; PRIMUS STOVE for kerosine, good order, Rs. 8. Hutchings' Well Bottom Cooker (for steaming) Rs. 7 Apply Box No. 1164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3186

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ Horse-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Landlord is willing to build a Cinematograph Theatre for an intending tenant, Write to Box No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

TO BE LET—Immediately or from 1st January, 1919, one spacious GODOWN, 41 feet by 25 feet, opposite Government Dockyard, Fort. Apply first by letter to J. R. WADIA, Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba. 3210

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association. Samuel Street, Bombay, 3. Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN HEREBY that The MYSORE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., 5 Shares Nos. 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, were granted to Bai HIRBAI, widow of Shah Oobhaya Ramdeo, but are lost somewhere; therefore instructing to all not to use of sell the above Shares.

If anybody will sell or purchase, it is not responsibility on me, and they will do so on their responsibility.

If anybody got the above Share or founded, please send at the following address:—

For Shah Oobhaya Ramdeo's behalf,
SHAH MANSHI MANECK,
Miawalla House,
Mandvi, P. O. No. 3, Bombay.
Bombay, 22-11-1918. 3212

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1918
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 26th October, 1918.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st November, 1918, to 5th December, 1918, (both days inclusive.). 2790

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an auction sale of timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnavar, M. & S. M. Ry.—Teak 36,300 cft., Blackwood 8,000 cft., Junglewood 14,200 cft., Sawnwood 1,000 cft. Date of Sale 26-11-1918, and on the following days.

Tavargatti, M. & S. M. Ry.—Teak 56,200 cft., Blackwood 15,000 cft., Junglewood 24,600 cft., Date of Sale 3-12-1918 and on following days.

The conditions of sale are available for inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the Undersigned's Office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, N. D.
Haliyal, 7th November, 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 42,000 maunds kadbi and 1,000 maunds hay zinzwo or 43,000 maunds hay zinzwo, in accordance with the specification which can be had from the storekeeper will be received by the undersigned on or before 4th December, 1918, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 20th November, 1918. 3218

MR. V. S. DONGRE.

I REQUEST YOU not to withdraw from the competition. The only argument against you is that you are "too young" to compete with Mr. M. D. Pai in spite of your cricket competency, social position and University Education. You may be considered "too old" a year hence.

RAM.
(Voters are requested to consider.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st December, 1918, the timings of certain of the Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

For full particulars see the sheet time-table exhibited at Stations, or apply to the Station-Masters or the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1918. 3226

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited to reach the undersigned before 15th of December, 1918, for three posts of fieldmen in Konkan Division on Rs. 27—2—30 with an annual increment of Rs. 2. Good knowledge of English and aptitude for and experience of agricultural work are essential. A Matric or a School Final will be preferred.

V. G. GOKHALE,
Deputy Director of Agriculture,
Konkan Division, Ratnagiri.
Ratnagiri, 21st November, 1918. 3219

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Thirty per share will be paid on and after the 29th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, on production of Share Certificate to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on this day.

By Order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st November, 1918. 3202

WANTED.

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of Bombay University and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as temporary Assistant Surgeons, and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as touring medical officers in the districts. Those employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 65 plus Rs 25 local allowance. Both Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned.

1 F. C. FRASER,
Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
3223

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS—POONA DIVISION.

ON the 27th November, there will be a procession of Troops through the Poona City and Cantonment and an evening entertainment to celebrate the signing of the Armistice between Germany and the Allies.

The procession will start from the junction of the BHAMBURDA and AUNDH ROADS (in vicinity of the Deccan War Hospital) at 8-0 a.m. and will then proceed via LAKRI PUL, SADASHIV PETH, HOWD to GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, APA BALWANT CHOWK, BHUDWAR CHOWK, REAY MARKET, TAMBAKO ALI CHOWK, SOMESHWAR TEMPLE, NAIN SUK, BARUD PUL, BHAWANI PETH ROAD, MAIN STREET, to its Junction with LOTHIAN ROAD.

The evening entertainment will be held in the grounds of the Gymkhana Club, and will commence at 9 p.m. It will comprise concerts (British and Indian), fireworks, a bonfire, etc. ADMISSION FREE.

E. H. POTT, Major,
General Staff.
Poona, 23rd November, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SUMATRA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong and Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the Cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag Cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which existed between my client and one MANILAL DOLATRAM and AMBALAL CHHAGANLAL, who were doing business of export and import merchants in silk at Jakaria Musjid in the name and style of Sukhnandan Shantilal and Co. is dissolved as from this date

Any person having dealings with the said Manilal Dolatram and Ambalal Chhaganlal in connection with the said firm of Sukhnandan Shantilal and Co. will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1918.

N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Mr. Dhunraj Keshrimal.
3224

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. KAVASHAH DOSSABHOY WADIA. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our office in Alice Building, Hornby Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, all claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land of Pension and Tax Tenure according to the Collector's Bills situate at and fronting the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, and Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house with stables and outhouses and other erections standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,044 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, and 2 D/2718 Old Survey Nos. 21, 21A, A/22, A/24, 22 and 24, New Survey No. 1/7240, 2/240 and 8/7255 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3158, and 3160, Street No. 6 D 8, 10, 14, 22, 23, and 24 and bounded, on or towards the North by Harkness Road, on or towards the South and East by Doongersey Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Caliandas Kirparam and partly by a strip of land belonging to Moolji Haridas used as a common passage by the Vendor and Moolji Haridas and the heirs of the said Calliandas Kirparam.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1918.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
3097

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon's Mills, Chinchpogly, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Jethanand Narandas:—

About 10,710 lbs. of Waste known as Oily Cotton No. 1.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumbala Hill, Altamount Road Anstey Road, "Anstey" Lodge, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by McAnzie, Maple and Roberts, rich glass crockery and platedware, sliding boards, dumbwaiters and dinner wagons, rich carpets, electric table fans, parian terracotta and bronze table ornaments, large and small China and Japanese vases, terracotta figures, drawing room sofas and chairs, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs and teapoys, carved screens with hand painted glass panels, beaded door chicks, wall mirrors, rich cabinets, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, hat stands, Saranpore screens, one sweet tone ebonized cottage piano by "Knake" single and double bedstead, mirror single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, soil linen baskets book cases, writing tables, teapoys silk door purdah with fringe, ice box, meatsafe, rich fowls with fowl house, canaries and birds with cage rich garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Eyres, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the properties on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY JACCONETS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Kam Dhenu Lane, Mooljee Jetha Market, by order of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of Marwari Ramkisson Baboolal:—

4 bales each 100 pieces grey jacconets No. 1138, 22 yards.

3 bales each 100 pieces grey jacconets No. 18, 22 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Champagully in the Bombay United Mills Co.'s godown by order of Messrs. Morarji Mulraj & Co. and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers.

On account and risk of Harridass Naranji.
2 bales each 50 pieces Alliance Mill Shirting Calender No. 33330, 6lbs.
3 bales each 50 pieces Alliance Mill Shirting Calender No. 92½ 9lbs.
On account and risk of Luckmidass Girdhar.
4 bales each 80 pieces Currimbhoy Mills Check No. 666611.
On account and risk of Narandass Dwarkadass.
15 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gin Batak Chap.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES JAPANESE LONG CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jetha Market Champagully opposite Dharamrajgully door near the piece-goods press machinery. By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Marwari Kishnajee Keshrimal of Chumpagully.

10 bales long-cloth Popat Chap each 45 yards Japanese.
On account and risk of Dhuramsey Morarjee of Chumpagully.
25 bales long-cloth No. 9999 Japanese.
On account and risk of Tribhowan Jamnadass of Station Gully.
12 bales long-cloth No. 8181 Japanese.
On account and risk of Sha Jugjeewan Anandjee of Lukhmidass Market.
7 bales long-cloth No. 5100 Japanese.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES JAP. BRASS TUMBLERS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.
20 cases each 25 doz. Jap. Brass Tumblers.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE WESTERN MILLS AND 6 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE DINSHA PETIT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Bhut Himatlal Davalal and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Sha Gangadas Vithaldas.
3 Bales each 70 pcs. sheeting calendars of X quality of the Western Mills No. 11 5 lbs. 10 ozs.
1 bale 50 pieces sheeting calendars of X quality of the Western Mills. No. 81, 8¼ lbs.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Edulji Sorabji.
1 bale 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills No. 4901, 6½ lbs.
4 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills No. 5202, 8 lbs.
1 Bale 40 pcs sheeting calenders of the Dinshaw Petit Mills, No. 5909, 11¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE COUNTRY-MADE SOONSI, 2 BALES CHECKS OF THE UNION MILLS AND 1 BALE COTTON DYE OF THE CRESCENT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Keshromal Shankerlal & Co and on account and the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at risk of Seth Gordhandas Narandas.
1 Bale 120 pcs. country-made Soonsi No. 229.
On account and at the risk of Seth Toovarmal Uttamchand.
2 Bales each 60 pcs. checks of the Union Mills No. 217/907.
1 Bale 60 pcs. cotton dye of the Crescent Mills No. 259.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES GAGRAPAS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Somchand Devaraan and on account and at the risk of Seth Jethabhoy Kalyanji.
6 Packages each about 60 pcs. Gagrapats Engine, Mill and Lantern Brand Amratlal Madanji's make.
3 Packages each 66 pcs. Gagrapats No. 558.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Chagnlal Premchand and on account and at the risk of Thacker Deridas Monji.
12 packages each 200 pairs dhotees smaller idth Nizam 8 yards and above it.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Shamji Gordhandas & Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Govinddas Tulsidas of Dadargully.
3 packages 200 pairs White Dhotees with Nakshi boarder of Shri Ramkrishna Mill No. 50000 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, 25th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Narandas Dwarkadas.
7 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 550.
On account and at the risk of Seth Tribhowandas Jamnadas of Bhajiagully.
2 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5100.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal and Co.
4 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3800 inches 44.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th November, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHUWA SAW MILL AT GHORAPDEO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vanmalidas Punjabhai and others, mortgagors, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd October, 1918, made between the mortgagors and the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned machinery pertaining to The Mahuwa Saw Mill on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

1 Oil Engine by Crossley, 32 B.H.P., complete with water tank and pipe connections.
1 Wooden Saw Bench.
3 Cast Iron Saw Benches.
7 Cast Iron Pulleys.
1 Shafting 40 feet long.
1 Grinding Machine.
7 Steel Saws 30ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 24ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 20ft. diameter.
1 Steel Saw 18ft. diameter.
3 Steel Saws 36ft. diameter.
1 Writing Table, 6 Chairs, 1 Canvas Belt 45ft. long.

The above is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder. The sale of about 5,000 bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire which occured at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th November 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 5,000 Full Pressed Bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5 Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, comprising of Bengal Oomra, Karachi, Western, Tuticorin F. F. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by Fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

MALABAR TIMBER SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions. Timber Supplies, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell various sizes of Bamboos, Malabar Timbers, etc. (in small lots) at the following place and date:—

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Cotton Depot, timber scraps of various mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale on Monday 25th November at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 25th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) dining table chairs, grand mirror back solid sideboard, dinner-wagon, dumb-waiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet low chair, folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, English palm stand, centre table, selected bed-room furniture, single and double bed of iron and seasoned wood almyrah of single and double doors, bedrooms chairs, etc., etc. Property of a European gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Thacker Virjee Govindjee of Gowmukhgully, Muljee Jetha Market:—

1 case 119 packets each 2 boxes and each box containing 1 dozen cards Cotton Trimmings (Purchased on 25th July, 1918).

On account of the concerned.

80 Bundles Japan Cotton Yard: 10lbs bundle.
60 Pieces Japan Madarpat grey.
25 Pieces English Duck 24" by 60/62 yards piece.

On account of the concerned.

30 Iron bed steads.

Surplus stock of a Shop-keeper:—1 Plate glass show cupboard with plate glass back, 1 Round plate glass jewel show case, 1 show case, 1 Cashmere made carved wood writing table and chair dozen Japanese shall vases, flower bowls, Satsuma vases, powder boxes, and incense burners in silk lined cases.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1918.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under [illegible] instructions from the Superintendent ammunition factory Kirkee the undersigned will sell on the premises of the said factory at 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 2nd December, 1918, a large quantity of the following stores in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers:—

Brass scrap, Brass borings, Brass cuttings, Brass scissel.

For conditions of sale and other particulars Apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. and Public Auctioneers,
3221 94, Main Street, Poona

AMUSEMENTS.

Most Thundering Events of the Two Grand Serials.

"Exploits of Elaine"
12th INSTALMENT
AND THE
"Mystery of Double Cross"
SECOND INSTALMENT
MOST TERRIBLE PLOTS
Conspiracy of a very Infernal Type
How Scoundrels are Thwarted.
DO NOT MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY
Far Grandest of two Serials.

Wednesday, being Armistice Holiday Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

JUST ARRIVED

BELGIAN OFFICIAL WAR FILM
H. H. THE MAHARJAH OF PATIALA
VISITING THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

Shown by arrangement with the Belgian Consulate, Bombay.

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2

"CLUBS ARE TRUMPS." "CLUBS ARE TRUMPS." "CLUBS ARE TRUMPS."

LUKE'S LATEST 2-PART COMEDY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

To-night at 9-30

GRAND OPENING

OF

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.

14 STAR ARTISTES 14 STAR ARTISTES

First Programme:

"IL TROVATORE"

(Gems from this famous Opera. New Costumes, New Scenery)

AND

"TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE"

(Comprising Latest Rags, Chorus Songs, and Comedy Burlesques)

DIRECT FROM THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Plans Open at Rose & Co.

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

SEATS BOOKED FOR SATURDAY LAST COULD BE CHANGED FOR TO-NIGHT OR ANY LATER DAY.

To-day at 6-30 only.

SPLENDID NEW PICTURES

"The Innocent Mrs. Gordon."

A Comedy of errors which develops into a soul-stirring Tragedy featuring the famous star

Alice Brady

SHOULD WE INTERFERE WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS?

See the answer in this Great Picture.

ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

SPECIAL FOR THIS FESTIVE WEEK!

THE SWEET ROBINNE in a Charming New Role!

"THE SONG OF FIRE!"

(5000 feet.)

An extremely delicious Pathe' Super Drama.

The intensely pathetic romance of the worship of a rich and distinguished wife for her talented yet poor husband who has too much scruple to live on the charity of his wife

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Programme includes a Wiffles Comedy.
Don't miss this unique show!

Four Shows Daily: at 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T)

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE EMINENT ENGLISH CINEMA STAR

C. AUBREY SMITH

IN A POWERFUL SIX-REEL MASTERPIECE

"The Witching Hour"

A Drama dealing with the extraordinary telephathic powers of a strong willed man.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

THE LAMB

By Luke.

TIME: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

LOOK OUT FOR

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Featuring Pearl White.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO NIGHT!

EIGHT MORE PARTS.

Episodes 5, 6, 7 and 8

OF THE

BRILLIANT UNIVERSAL SERIAL

The Red Ace

featuring

Marie Walcamp

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME:

1st Show at 7-15; 2nd Show at 9; 3rd Show at 10-45 (S. T.)

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous.

THE MAJESTIC

presents during this week

THE SECOND INSTALMENT

(Episodes 5 to 8)

of the great Universal Patriotic Serial

The Red Ace

featuring

Marie Walcamp

of "LIBERTY" fame.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M

GALA NIGHT

of a

VICTORY PROGRAMME

War Cartoons

PARIS FASHIONS

A Sensational American Drama

ANTO BANDITS OF NEW YORK

THREE SULTANS

A LION LET LOOSE

and a KEYSTONE COMEDY

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Thursday 28th at 9-30

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The depression in the Bay has disappeared. Rainfall has been local in northern half of Burma and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in south-east Bengal, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Bangalore one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal, the deficiency being large in the extreme north. Day temperature is in slight excess in the west Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate defect nearly everywhere. Night temperature continues below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight, or moderate defect. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division; night temperature is also above the average in upper Sind, but is in defect in east Rajputana

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally lower than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is locally below normal in Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is moderately below normal. Night temperature is lower than usual at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate or considerable defect. Day temperature is in slight excess at a few stations; night temperature is above normal at Poona and Hyderabad, but is below it at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Mysore, the Carnatic and Ceylon, the largest amount reported being 1.12in. at Bangalore. The air is drier than usual except in the southern half of the Peninsula, where night temperature is above the average.

Dry weather appears probable except in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 23rd of November, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask (Nov.)	84.0	63.9	39	0	0	—0.11
Do. (Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat (22nd Nov.)	85.9	74.4	72	0	0	—0.22
Do	86.4	74.7	67	0	0	—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.9	52.7	50	0	0	—0.02
Rawalpindi	79.0	40.5	27	0.11	0.11	—0.11
Lahore	82.7	46.0	75	0.15	0.15	+0.05
Hissar	82.4	46.0	55	0	0	0
Ambala	81.7	48.5	58	1.06	1.06	+0.77
Delhi	80.1	54.8	40	0	0	—0.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.9	52.1	44	0	0	—0.11
Mainpuri	83.5	48.7	52	0	0	—0.17
Jhansi	83.6	49.2	52	0	0	—0.18
Cawnpore	82.4	51.9	56	0	0	—0.25
Allahabad	84.0	51.9	54	0	0	—0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	88.5	58.8	33	0	0	0
Karachi	82.2	65.8	53	0	0	—0.05
Almer	81.0	47.9	61	0	0	—0.12
Jaipore	84.5	50.0	38	0	0	—0.10
Kotah	85.0	53.0	33	0	0	—0.08
Mount Abu	71.0	58.4	21	0	0	—0.18
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	56.7	46	0	0	—0.03
Dwarka	87.0	69.9	65	0	0	—0.01
Veraval	84.0	66.6	36	0	0	—0.22
Rajkot	90.6	53.2	22	0	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	56.2	47	0	0	—0.16
Surat	92.3	60.7	43	0	0	—0.20
Ahmedabad	93.2	62.2	28	0	0	—0.11
Deesa	91.0	54.0	49	0	0	—0.10
Neemuch	83.1	51.8	28	0	0	—0.10
Indore	83.1	46.9	61	0	0	—0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	56.2	63	0	0	—0.41
Saugor	81.2	56.7	35	0	0	—0.37
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	85.0	58.1	36	0	0	—0.42
Akola	88.0	49.7	41	0	0	—0.28
Amraoti	86.6	60.5	23	0	0	—0.46
Nagpur	85.8	56.5	37	0	0	—0.60
Chanda	86.8	55.0	40	0.05	0.05	—0.56
Raipur	82.6	59.6	54	0	0	—0.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	72.3	50	..	0.00	—0.35
Ratnagiri	93.8	69.9	42	..	2.98	+2.35
Marmugao	85.0	..	84	..	1.26	+0.27
Karwar	89.3	68.5	89	..	2.42	+0.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad	88.5	47.8	27	..	0	—0.50
Malegaon	86.3	53.6	36	..	0	—0.60
Ahmednagar	90.8	52.3	49	..	0.62	—0.13
Poona	90.1	51.7	30	..	0.47	—0.38
Sholapur	92.6	60.7	32	..	0.14	—0.71
Bijapur	85.1	60.1	41	..	3.96	+2.56
Belgaum	87.3	57.1	25	..	0.17	—0.44
Aurangabad	89.3	58.2	45	..	0	—0.55
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.3	65.7	50	..	0.70	—0.11
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	76.7	79	..	5.18	+2.54
Calicut	85.4	75.4	88	..	9.10	+4.94
Cochin	88.6	76.7	81	..	5.05	—0.60
Colombo	88.7	74.5	95	0.15	4.41	—6.73
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.4	73.3	82	..	14.80	+10.68
Bellary	91.1	69.5	44	..	1.62	—0.10
Cuddapah	91.9	74.5	75	..	4.25	+1.54
Madras	87.1	75.7	87	..	28.84	+28.49
Bangalore	81.9	66.6	85	1.12	1.95	—0.43
Coimbatore	84.4	71.8	87	..	6.88	+3.09
Trichinopoly	88.7	76.1	93	0.22	8.81	+4.80
Negapatam	82.3	77.0	84	..	32.18	+20.19

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Shill.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Shill.
	Nov	h.	m	ft. in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	23	m 2	32	28 7	23	m 8	55	19 0
		2	34a	25 4		8	20a	17 10
Sun.	24	m 3	20	27 6	24	m 10	3	19 4
		3	36a	24 6		9	12a	19 8
Mon	25	m 4	0	26 6	25	m 11	11	19 5
		4	47a	24 0		10	15a	20 5
Tues	26	m 5	1	25 9	26	m 0	12a	19 3
		6	5a	23 11		11	41a	21 2
Wed	27	m 5	56	25 3	27	1	2a	18 10
		7	22a	24 5				
Thur.	28	m 6	53	25 0	28	m 1	2	21 4
		8	30a	25 1		1	44a	18 4
Fri	29	m 7	48	25 1	29	m 1	58	21 2
		9	15a	25 11		2	22a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 23 (Saturday) Sunrise, 6h. 50m. Sunset, 5h. 0m
" 24 (Sunday) " 6h. 51m. " 5h. 0m
" 25 (Monday) " 6h. 52m " 5h. 0m
" 26 (Tuesday) " 6h. 52m. " 5h. 0m
" 27 (Wednesday) " 6h. 53m. " 5h. 0m
" 28 (Thursday) " 6h. 54m. " 5h. 0m
" 29 (Friday) " 6h. 54m. " 5h. 0m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1-18 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.3m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d 10h 16-2m. p.m., Full Moon 18d. 11h: 0m pm Last quarter, 25 d. 8h 55.3m. p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Nov. 19th.

Rentes 3%		62
Bar Silver Spot		48 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.		3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.		3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4 3/8
" " " 6 "		4 5/8
Interest day to day loans		3
" 7 day day market loans		3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	64	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan		71½+½
Government Securities 3 %		61½+½
On London at Paris Ex. France		Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 19th

5½ % 1925—1928	87½	Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	99½	
5 %	104	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 19th

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Nom nal.	21/6

Tone:—There is more enquiry for distant shipments, but no business done yet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec	2/5

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Large business was reported in coal shares the prices of which were well maintained. Some advance were registered, notably Baraboni Rs. 19-4 and Central Dharmabund Rs. 26-4. Jasnadih touched Rs. 13-12. Business in jute mill shares was on a small scale, although prices ruled fairly steady. In the miscellaneous section there was a large business reported, favourite stocks ruling fully firm. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 19-4, Bhuskajuri 16, Burrakur 53, Central Dharmabund 26-4, Deoghur 19-8, Eclact 16, Empire 15-8, Ghusick 25-4, Hapjan 18, Jasnadih 19, Jointy West 29-8, Jumoni 16, Kinuri 16-4, Kuardi 25-4, Lakurka 52, Phularitand 15-8, Royal 7-4, Searsole 13, Sowardih 26-4, Sudamdih ord 6-4, Teetulmuri 21-8, Union 23-12.

Jute:—Budge-Budge ord 660, Howrah ord 43-4, Kamarhatty ord 566, Northbrook pf 50-12, Lansdowne 323 s.l., Reliance ord 24-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead 16, Behar Oil 38-4, Britannia Brass 11-12, Crawford and Co Ltd 16, Kumardhubi Engineering 38-4, Nagpur Clay 23-4, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 26-8, Orissa Cement 16-8, Villiers Engineering 18-4.

Tea:—Bishnauth 32-4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 78 to Rs. 78-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 78-12 to Rs. 79.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 23rd.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 2,800-0..	Rs. 17,36,775
Cash Certificates "	25,03-4.. "	6,50,666-12
Total Rs. ..	5,303-4..	Rs. 23,87,441-12

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.862 Inch
Temperature of Air	80.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 "
Dew Point	65.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.603 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 "
Minimum do.	73.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	158 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 23rd November, 1918, was 30.09+ inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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INDIA & THE VICTORY

HER PLACE IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following is the report of the speeches delivered at the meeting of the Home Rule Leagues held to celebrate the Victory on Friday night.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya moved the first resolution:

"(A.) This Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Home Rule Leagues and the National Union hails with joy the victorious conclusion of the War and respectfully tenders its congratulations to the King-Emperor, the British Government and the Government of the United States and Allied Powers at the signal triumph of the forces of freedom and democracy after four and half years of unparalleled struggle and sacrifices.

(B.) This Meeting desires to convey to the British General Commanding in France and to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India its tribute of profound respect, admiration and gratitude to the British and Indian troops by whose heroism, ability and self-sacrificing endurance the world has been saved from the tyranny of autocracy and militarism."

He said the resolution consisted of two parts, and he expressed the feelings of the people assembled at the meeting that they were sincerely joyful of the success of the British and the Allies. Those who distrusted their loyalty were the Germans (laughter) and they had fallen flat (laughter). India was strongly attached to the British connection, and India felt that the destinies of the Indians and the British were bound together inseparably, and India knew that her political salvation would be achieved under British rule. If the Germans had succeeded the philosophy of Nietsochze would have triumphed, which was that a Superman was destined to hold the world under subjection, but the theory of Superman no longer existed, and it had been thrown down. The British army had thrown it down and it had been proved conclusively that democracy must rule the world after all. The French Revolution taught them, the principles of fraternity, equality and liberty of men. This war had taught them the fraternity, liberty and equality of nations. Hereafter no nation could be held as a subject nation, and should they not therefore rejoice at the victories of the Allies? This war had proved that truth should succeed and untruth should lie low. The German Emperor trampled under foot regular engagements and treaties and went through Belgium to assail France and what did the world do in the end, notwithstanding the many German armies—the British and Allied armies had triumphed because truth would always triumph. There were some people who, however, would sacrifice truth at the shrine of Imperialism. There was a Viceroy once who said that, stripped of its euphemism, the Great Queen Victoria had given us a false proclamation impossible of fulfilment, but he hoped, however that under the new regime an impossible Viceroy like Lord Curzon would not come to India (laughter and cheers). The principle of self-determination had triumphed at the end of this great war, and should India stand outside of it (cries of "no"). They could not say that the principle of self-determination would be applicable in the case of Poles, of Serbians, and others, simply because they were under the heel of the Germans and Austrians, but that when it came to England, there would not be any self-determination in the case of India. The principle of self-determination had come out of this war and let India rejoice that Mr. Lloyd George had claimed the same for all. (loud cheers.)

Under the second part of the resolution that tendered their thanks to the Army and to the Commander-in-Chief for the endurance, heroism and valour of both Indian and British troops. Democracy had triumphed in the end for it was the French troops who withstood the might of Germany at the beginning and it was the coming of the American troops at the last hour that smashed autocracy for ever. Let Indians therefore, convey their thanks to the soldiers and the Commander-in-Chief (cheers).

A WAR OF REVELATION.

Mr. P. K. Taleng in seconding the resolution said although the war had not come into their midst in the shape of actual fighting had brought to them numberless miseries and it was a real relief to them that it had ended. The war had shown to them a number of weaknesses and defects of the system under which India lived, and India welcomed the advent of victory to the Allies as any other nation. It was only natural that they should gather together to express their thankfulness at the event. It was a joy which the whole of humanity would express at the victory. It was said that on the very day of rejoicing people forgot the lesson which they had learnt in the days of calamity. It was also said that only a calamity, or sickness, or a great difficulty that made people aware of their *Dharma*, and that in the time of triumph, in the time of joy people were apt to forget that there was anything like laws that governed human life. The war from one point of view had been a war of discovery, a war of revelation. It had showed that many things which had been looked upon as immutable laws, as unquestionable truths, which no sane or civilised man doubted, had proved to be absolutely hollow. Many of the claims leading to greatness and strength had been proved to be baseless, and many judgments against things had been proved to be entirely baseless. The results of this war were not meant to be monopolised by the actual fighters. The fighters were not fighting for the direct benefit of any territory. The war had been fought for ideals and principles, and they would have to be made available not only to the people who took part in the fighting but to the great world (cheers).

LOYALTY OF HOME RULERS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who spoke in Gujrathi wished that their great leader Mr. Tilak had been present on the occasion, simply because Lord Willingdon had thrown doubts on the loyalty of the Home Rulers. But whatever doubts might have been thrown on them by Lord Willingdon or others, their loyalty would never be shaked by any of them (cheers)). The war had gone on for four years and the changes that had occurred during that time would not have been possible during even four centuries. But if they did not take to heart the lessons they had learnt from the war it would have been fought in vain. The principle of self-determination had been vindicated in the face of the whole world, and there must be Home Rule all over the world. For the defeat of the Germans, for the defeat of the principles of autocracy, Indians had died on the battlefields, their blood had been shed copiously, as Mr. Lloyd George had said. If a nation left behind it the principles of self-determination, the principle of freedom for every nation, its ultimate fate would be like that of Germany. Self-determination was good for application in the West as it was in India, although their colour was not white. While they tendered their thanks to Mr. Lloyd George willingly, their greatest tribute was due to President Wilson, who was the great representative of a great democracy, and the principle arbiter at the Peace Conference. He was sure that any nation which denied self-determination to others would, if not destroyed, never get any success. Because the Britons were a liberty-loving people, they had gained this great victory. India could not get on without England and England could not get on without India (cheers). Those nations which did not agree to the principle of self-determination, must agree with those principles for which Germany stood, and they would then meet the latter's fate. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Gulabchand and Nathumal further supported the resolution which was passed with acclamation.

INDIA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. B. G. Horniman then proposed the second resolution:

"This meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Home Rule League and the National Union, expresses its satisfaction at the announcement of the Prime Minister that India will be represented at the Inter-Allied discussions for the settlment of the issues to be submitted to the Peace Conference, but desires to point out that such participation cannot be regarded as satisfactory unless the people of India, like the people of other countries, are represented by their own properly accredited delegates in the place of or in addition to such delegate or delegates as may be nominated by the Government of India, which is not a government representative of the popular will or responsible to the people and this meeting urges further that the principle of self-determination will not have been applied to India unless such duly accredited representatives of her people attend and participate in the Peace Conference itself."

He said as the previous speakers had reminded them they had met there primarily for a matter of rejoicing for the great and glorious vicory that had at length attended the Allied forces in these four and half years' struggle for freedom and liberty. If he might take this opportunity of saying so—though it was rather a digression—he would like to emphasise that they the members of the Home Rule League and all who were the supporters of Home Rule rejoiced in this victory as heartily as any one or any other section of people in the British Empire. They knew that not so very long ago they were told publicly by the head of the administration in this province (cries of "shame") that they were not loyal, and that they were embarrassing the Government in the time of war (cries of "shame"). He wanted to repeat that they were not embarassing the Government by fighting for the cause of Home Rule, which was the cause of self-determination, the cause of liberty and of freedom, but they were assisting the Government, and in this country and in this province of Bombay they were giving assistance that was very badly needed, in constantly reminding them of and keeping them up to the mark, in regard to the ideals for which this war was fought (cheers). They were once again taking the occasion that had offered that night at the meeting of rejoicing on the great victory to emphasise and to remind the Government and the people of this country and of the British Empire that if they rejoiced it was because it was a victory for freedom. They wanted to remind the Governments of India and Great Britain and Ireland, and the Parliament of Great Britain, that that freedom India also wanted and meant to share (loud cheers). He would also just for a moment remind those who were going to say that it was ungracious and improper of the "Extremists," as they called them, to take that opportunity of the peace celebration to put forward some of their "impossible" demands,—and their enemies were sure to say it (laughter)—that they were only doing just as other people were doing in the Empire what the great statesmen in England, the Prime Minister himself, were doing at present. No sooner was the signature on the armistice than they found Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith setting themselves about the question of reconstruction, and the country was plunged in the throes of an election in order that the question of reconstruction might be considered by a Parliament and Government fresh with the people's mandate, in order that the principles of self-determination might be fulfilled to the uttermost. (Cheers.) They in India therefore took that moment to say that they wanted to share in that self-determination. They also wanted their voices to be heard in the Peace Conference,—so far as it could be the voice of India and not the voice of the Government of India, because the Government of India was not a Government representative of the people's will, nor was it responsible to the people. He wanted to remind them and other people outside that audience why it was important that they should put forward their protests and their demands at the earliest possible moment. In the first place there was the great demand which they were making for self-determination, that was to say, self-government for the people of India (applause). At the very height of the time that this principle of self-determination was being dinned into their ears, and of the peoples all over the world by British statesmen day after day—it was just at that very time that the War Cabinet in England sent to this country an announcement which they made through Parliament, against which they had protested from time to time, which was an absolute negation of the principle of self-determination. They could not lose any opportunity without emphasising that they regarded that announcement as a contradiction of the principles of self-determination, and they refused to accept it (applause). They had a right to put forward, and nobody could deny it, their demand for self-determination in that respect not, only before the Governments of Great Britain and Ireland, before the Parliament of the British people, but the Indians had a right to go into the Peace Conference—that assembly of the representatives of all the countries of the world—and for their delegates there to put forward their claim for self-determination, to which they had as much right as the people of Belgium and Poland (cheers). They had also to consider another thing. It had been said the other day that the victorious campaigns which had been fought in Mesopotamia and Palestine were the victorious campaigns of British India, and that the conquests of the territory that had been made were by the armies of the British in which Indian troops so greatly predominated. Indian blood and treasure had poured out in these conquests, and if it was the intention of the British Government to rescue the people of these conquered territories from alien misrule, then the people of India who had sacrificed their countryman and their treasure for these conquests, when the question of reconstruction of those territories was being considered, had the first and the foremost claim to be there by their accredited representative and to say how those territories were to be disposed of, and how they were going to be administered. (Cheers). It could not be done satisfactorily and honestly unless the people of India were in some way going to be allowed to send their duly accredited representative. They wanted to know how the Government claimed in this matter to represent the voice of India. That was not an irrelevant or exaggerated enquiry to make. It was only the other day they saw that President Wilson when addressing the German Government on behalf of the Allied powers absolutely refused to have any negotiations for peace with any government in Germany until he had guarantees that it was a government which really voiced the will of the German people. If they were logical the Peace Conference should refuse to have anything to do with any representative of India so long as he did not represent really the voice of the people of India but only a Government which was not responsible to the people. If the war had resulted in the Allied victory were they going to say that Indian blood and treasure had been thrown away in order that the German people might enjoy these rights and the Indians might not. The claim of India to be represented in this Inter-Allied Conference and in the Peace Conference was unanswerable and no amount of arguments would further strengthen it.

The speaker then referred to the plea that there was no proper machinery for sending an Indian representative, and said that when they could choose a man for the presidentship of the National Congress (cheers) they would easily choose a representative to the Peace Conference or their representatives in the Imperial and Provincial councils might be allowed to do it. When the Government of India wanted £45 millions and did not want unpopularity they said "We want the support of the non-official members, and if we get that we shall be justified in voting the money, and if we do not get that we shall not be justified in doing so." If the non-official members were good enough to vote away £45 millions, then the non-official members were sufficiently represented to send a representative to the Peace Conference (prolonged cheers.)

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar seconded the motion in a Marathi speech.

Mr. Subedar who supported in Gujarati said there was a custom in India that the Brahmins should take their food first, and so the white Brahmins in Europe were taking what they liked and the crumbs they were going to give Indians which Sir S. P. Sinha would bring back to India in his kit bag(laughter).) No doubt Sir S. P. Sinha would derive great benefit by the sea voyage, and he would be feted in England by the rich men there, but he doubt whether it would benefit the Indians in any way. For at the Peace Conference, Sir S. P. Sinha like a good barrister that he was would at once take out his brief from his bag which had been handed him by the Government of India and plead according to his instructions (laughter). Sir Satyendra was a very clever man, but he did not represent the people of India. India wanted to be self-respecting, and wanted self-determination which was the great *mahamantra*. They all knew that President Wilson would preside at the Peace Conference, although he was neither a J. P. nor a Rao Bahadur; he was also not a Knight Batchelor (loud laughter). Wilson was not also a tuft hunter, and he had no feathers. India's greatest principle was the principle of self-determination, and they must never forget it. He reminded them that the 11th of December was approaching, and they would have that question of self-determination settled in the Town Hall once for all (laughter) although they were not Knights or tuft hunters. (Laughter.)

Mr. D. V. Gokhale further supported and the resolution was passed with acclamation.

Dr. M. B. Velker then proposed a vote of thanks, which was duly seconded and passed, and the proceedings concluded with cheers for the King-Emperor and the troops. At the conclusion there was a grand display of fire works and enthusiastic cheers were given for the King-Emperor, President Wilson, the soldiers and sailors and Home Rule.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PROPOSALS ANNOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

A press communiqué says:—In moving in the Imperial Legislative Council last September the resolution relating to the offer by India of further financial assistance in respect of the military forces raised or to be raised in India, Sir William Meyer explained that if the war lasted beyond the end of March 1920—the date then provisionally assumed—the actual amount of the contribution as then estimated would be proportionately increased, while, on the other hand, if the war came to an end sooner the burden on Indian revenues would be proportionately diminished. Hostilities having now terminated, it can safely be anticipated that there will be a considerable reduction of the total amount required, but it is inevitable that the heavy military expenditure should continue for some time until demobilization can be carried out. In these circumstances the Government of India have decided to adhere to their proposal to impose an Excess Profits Duty. With regard to this tax Sir William Meyer promised that the Bill embodying the proposals of Government would be published well in advance of the Delhi Session for the information of those interested and in order to afford them the necessary opportunity for full examination and criticism. The Government of India hope now to be in a position to publish the Bill very shortly.

DUTY AT 50 PER CENT.

Meanwhile, the trade interests concerned are naturally anxious to be acquained as soon as possible with the substance of its main provisisions to enable them to gauge its effect on business. These, therefore, are briefly stated below:—

(1) The duty will be charged on business at a rate of 50 per cent. on the excess of the profits earned in the financial year 1918-19 (where for the purpose of income-tax assessment a year other than the financial year has been taken as the basis that year will be adopted) as ascertained for income-tax purposes over a standard to be arrived at in the following way.

(2) Where a business has been in operation during the four years 1912-13, 1913-14, 1915-16 and 1916-17, the average of the profits earned in those years as determined by the income-tax assessments made in the following years will be its standard profits.

(3) If the profits of a business have not been so assessed in all the said years, the standard profits will be 10 per cent. on the capital of the business at the end of 1918-19.

(4) Capital will be determined for the above purpose generally on the lines adopted in the United Kingdom and allowances will be made for any increases or decreases of capital during the year.

(5) Businesses whose total assessed profits in 1918-19 amount to less than Rs. 31,000 will be exempt, as also businesses paying excess profits duty in th United Kingdom. Agriculture, offices, employment, and professions, of which profits are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person carrying them on, will also be immune.

(6) Under the provisions of the Bill the duty will be imposed in the first instance only on the profits of the year 1918-19 or the corresponding period adopted for income-tax purposes. The extension of the Bill for another year must depend upon circumstances such as the expenditure entailed in respect of demobilization or other military sequels of the war. Government propose to announce their intentions in this respect as soon as circumstances permit them to reach a decision.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. R. Simpkins, officer on special duty under Home Department, is granted three months' leave, on expiry of which he will revert to the Central Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Sharp officiates as Secretary, Education Department, vice Sir Edward Maclagan, who has proceeded on six months' leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Miller is appointed Vice-Consul for United States at Bombay. Mr. J. R. Jones, C. S., is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar. Major R. W. W. Grinshaw officiates as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson is posted as Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. King is confirmed as Assistant Accounts Officer. Mr. Jagat Prasad and Mr. A. G. F. Napier are posted as Deputy Accountants-General, Bombay.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, C. S. I., is confirmed as Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

M. E. B. Beatson officiates as Deputy Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway vice Mr. H. D. Green on leave.

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Industrial Commission Report	1	0
Mr. B. G. Horniman's Speeches	2	0

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THE CASE AGAINST MR. N. K. VAIDYA.

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

(Continued from our Saturday's issue.)

The following is a continuation of the judgment delivered in the case of Mr. N. K. Vaidya:—

I have studied Exhibits P-1 2 and 3 carefully and I am satisfied from them that by "Swaraj" the appellant meant no more than self rule under the British Government. His position was certainly not that taken up by the principal accused Subramania Siva in Chidambaram v. Emperor (I. L. R. 32 Madras 3) where absolute "Swaraj" involving the departure of foreigners and all things foreign from India was the goal indicated as desirable. The Circle Inspector indeed made an express admission in the appellant's favour on this point; see sheet 86 of the Magistrate's record. On sheet 97 will be found an admission by the Sub-Inspector that the appellant might have described his "Swaraj" as stated by the Circle Inspector.

The first speaker (Nathuram) asked for Home Rule such as had been granted to Australia and Canada and the second (Bonde) relied upon the promises of British Sovereigns and Viceroys and exhorted his hearers to press their claims for Home Rule upon the attention of the present King-Emperor. The appellant in his turn denied that the movement of "Swaraj" embodied any design to expel Europeans. He contended that the realisation of "Swaraj" would benefit England even more than India and conceded that if Indians so wished Englishmen should be allowed to hold even such comparatively low posts as Naib Tahsildarships. The very desire for "Swaraj" is attributed to education imparted by the British Government. Further, the need for the continued presence in India of the English race was admitted on the ground that Indians had yet much to learn, particularly in the art of Government.

NO DISAFFECTION CAUSED.

In his 18th paragraph the District Magistrate went so far as to hold that the appellant intended to excite disaffection towards the King-Emperor himself; but no such position was maintained by the learned Standing Counsel for the Crown in this Court, and I am clearly of opinion that there was nothing to justify the District Magistrate's view on this point. The only direct reference to his Majesty made by the appellant occurs in the third of the passages reproduced in the charge, which like the second was concerned with the subject of commerce between India and Europe. This is described by the District Magistrate as 'unpleasant,' but so far as I am able to understand the passage it is no more than a rhetorical way of representing that India is in no way responsible for the loss of goods caused by the enemy's sinking of ships. This part of the report is evidently very incomplete. The sentence immediately before the question does not appear in Exhibit P-1 at all though it finds place almost in its entirety in Exhibit P-2. On the other hand, inasmuch as the speaker's goal was Home Rule under British suzerainty, it is not at all likely that any disrespect to his Majesty was intended. I can find in this remark of the District Magistrate no light upon the general intention of the speaker.

I will now deal in more detail with Exhibit P-3 and particularly with the extracts embodied in the charge. The fragmentary nature of that Exhibit makes it difficult to grasp clearly the manner in which the appellant developed his theme. According to Suraj Prasad (P. W. 4.) the topics were these:

1. Understanding about Home Rule.
2. Public Service.
3. Settlement.
4. Commerce.
5. Arms.
6. Enlistment in Labour Corps.
7. Advice to the audience to join the Home Rule League.

This account corresponds well enough with Exhibit P-3 and its accuracy was not impeached at the hearing by the appellant's counsel except in so far as enlistment in the Labour Corps is represented as a distinct subject, a point with which I shall deal later on. The District Magistrate has made no mention of the first topic although in fairness to the appellant it should not escape notice, for it expressly disavows any desire to expel Europeans from India.

The second topic covers the first quotation in the charge and in dealing with that passage the District Magistrate has failed to consider the topic as a whole. The underlying idea seems to me to be that the wishes of the people are not considered as they would be under "Swaraj." The statement that an officer of 25, fresh from England, is made a Deputy Commissioner cannot but be denounced as entirely false; for, under the rules which have long been in force for regulating admission into the Indian Civil Service, every new arrival must be nearly 25 years of age when he lands in the country and none can hope to pass the prescribed examinations and attain the powers of an ordinary first-class Magistrate until he has served for two years. Neither the District Magistrate nor the Standing Counsel for the Crown however used this wholly unwarranted statement against the appellant, so I need say no more about it here. It is followed by complimentary remarks upon the present Deputy Commissioner of Damoh, who is an Indian member of the Provincial Civil Service, and by a complaint that if a Commissionership falls vacant that officer would not obtain it though competent to perform the duties of the post.

Then comes a remark that in administering Damoh the Government ought to consult the people of Damoh and the proceedings of the Settlement Department are next cited as indicating that such consultation does not take place. For the Crown much stress is laid upon the allegation that at the settlement an enquiry is not made into the circumstances of the persons to be affected by the new assessment.

In dealing with the appellant's application for release on bail I cited certain paragraphs of the Central Provinces Settlement Code as conclusively negativing any theory that the assessment of rent is made without enquiry into the circumstances of tenants. Under Sections 40, 49 and 63 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898, the rents of absolute occupancy and ordinary tenants respectively have to be fixed by a Settlement Officer. That the directions in the Settlement Code were carried out at the resettlement of the Damoh District, sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1914 appears from Chapter 6 of the Settlement Officer's printed report. The operations lasted from 1908 to 1913 and included exhaustive and repeated enquiries into the condition of the people necessitated by adverse seasons. In the face of these facts it cannot lightly be supposed that the appellant, a practising lawyer, and as such necessarily acquainted at least with the duties imposed on a Settlement Officer by Chapter VI of the Land Revenue Act, 1917, intended to convey to his audience that no enquiry was made at the settlement into the condition of the people. The point made was doubtless that if enquiries are made they are enquiries by officials of the Government as at present constituted. And this criticism was actually put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukal in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 24th ultimo: see the printed proceedings of that body at pages 362 and 363.

The complaint that the agreement of the tenantry is not secured when rents are fixed is no new one and I may refer in this connection to page 62 of a compilation regarding Land Revenue Administration in the Central Provinces which was circulated by the Tenants and Landlord's Association of Jabalpur in 1905 for the information of the Government and the people. The material passage makes a comparison between the procedure followed at the settlements of the Sixties' and those next succeeding them and runs as follows:—

"Thus the only substantial difference between the procedure of the two Settlements seems to be, that whereas at the old Settlement the rent fixed was made acceptable to the tenant, and his agreement was secured before the "Putta" was issued to him, while at the new Settlement the rent was fixed, and the "Putta" prepared and signed by the Settlement Officer behind the back of both the tenant and the Malguzar, and was made binding on them whether they agreed or not."

The necessity of associating the people more with the assessment of land revenue was also represented by a speaker at the last meeting of the Legislative Council in these provinces: see page 435 of the printed proceedings of that body.

ECONOMIC DRAIN.

From the proceedings of the Settlement Department the first passage quoted in the charge proceeds to complain that money flows to England that India is consequently short of money and that it is therefore difficult to take up the Indian War Loan. The translation is so abrupt that an appreciable part of the speech must have intervened here. The blank may have been filled by remarks on the cost liness of the present Indian Arministration and some reference to the problems of Indian Exchange and there is practically an allegation to this effect in paragraph 4 of the written statement for the defence.

Now the flow of money from India to England has long been a matter for complaint in the mouths of Indians who have not only voiced the opinions of many followers in this country but have earned the esteem of their political oponents. I refer particularly to the late Messrs. Dadabhoy Naoroji and G. K. Gokhale. The same point is dwelt upon in the chapter entitled. "India's Economic Problem" in Sir Henry Cotton's "New India" published in 1907. More to the same effect will be found in "Indian Trade, Manufactures and Finance" written by the Mr. R. C. Dutt had published in 1905.

There are undoubtedly two schools of opinion among the public men of India and that with which the appellant evidently associates himself holds that India has become poorer and not richer under British Rule The supporters of this view point to the excess in the value of imports over exports, to the disappearance of many old time industries, to the heavy expenditure commonly called 'home charges' and to the extension of agriculture without a corresponding fostering of other industries. The existence of this divergence of views was mentioned by the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi on the 24th September last in the Imperial Legislative Council: see page 354 of the proceedings of that body. And in Part III, chapter XI of the 'Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms' written by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy, which was published in India very shortly after the appellant's speech was delivered we have authoritative admissions that Indians' complaints against the economic and financial policy of the Government have not been without substantial basis.

Upon the subject of commerce also the view expressed by the appellant find no little sympathy in the Montagu Chelmsford Report. I would refer in particular to paragraph 342 of that epoch making document and especially to the following sentence:—

"So long as the people who refuse India protection are interested in manufactures with which India might compete, Indian opinion cannot bring itself to belief that the refusal is disinterested or dictated by care for the best interests of India."

That the appellant objected to free trade generally and not merely to free trade with England appears from the reference in Exhibit P-3 to Germany and Austria.

For the Crown great stress is laid upon the appellant's remark that the refusal of protection is due to a desire that European may benefit at the cost of India; but I am not myself prepared to base an adverse conclusion upon this passage which after all merely enunciates an explanation which the Report last cited admits to be perfectly intelligible.

(To be continued.)

A SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF RAILWAY COMPANY.

A correspondent sends us details of a railway accident, which is alleged to be entirely attributable to negligence on the part of the Railway Company. A Parsi gentleman, Mr. Burjorji Pestanji Motafram, travelling with his wife and two children suddenly had the door of his compartment flung open by a jolt and his little daughter thrown out while the train was at full speed. The alarm chain of the compartment could not be got at as the door which had no latch or chain kept swinging in and out. Some Parsi volunteers in the adjoining compartment happened to see the child shot out and hearing the cries of the mother, brought the train to a standstill by pulling their alarm chain. The child was found senseless and bleeding and was picked up and conveyed to Ahmednagar hospital with the kindly assistance of two Europeans, deserving of honourable public mention, whose names our correspondent was unable to elicit.

ARMENIAN MOVEMENT.

FOR SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE OF ARMENIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The local Armenians are meeting on Tuesday to discuss a cablegram received from Cairo sent by Bishop Thorgum, who a couple of years ago toured India, Burma and the Straits collecting Armenian refugees.

The cablegram is as follows:—"The Armenians in Egypt and the Soudan have unanimously passed at a mass meeting a resolution requesting the Allies and the United States the sovereign independence of Armenian provisional Government, immediate evacuation of Armenia or Armenian territory and its occupation by Allied and Armenian troops. This motion was communicated to the Armenian National delegation in Paris. Confident that your community will appreciate and find exemplary this patriotic move of their compatriots.

SURAT MAHILA VIDYALAYA.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 22.

The Mahila Vidyalaya which was started at Surat in June, 1916, for imparting education to girls and elderly ladies in Gujarati, English, Sanskrit and other useful subjects, and which is conducted by a Committee with the help of contributions from benevolent ladies and gentlemen, has recently received substantial help from a magnanimous Gujarati lady of Bombay, who does not wish to have her name announced at present. She has promised to pay up to Rs. 25,000 for constructing the building required for this Institution, and she has already paid Rs. 5,000 as the first instalment, to the conductors of the same. Within a few months after the opening of the Mahila Vidyalaya, Mrs. Nanigaori Atmaram had promised to hand over Rs. 10,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes on condition that one of the blocks be named after Mrs. Chhotigaori Chunilal Saraya. It is hoped that such praiseworthy examples of munificence would be followed by equally liberal ladies and gentlemen, and thus help to support an Institution which really supplies a longfelt want.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

EFFECT OF MR. GUBBAY'S PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The rice market fell again, to-day the prices for November and December being 375 and 368-8 respectively. The new crop also fell to 320 January three months. These are speculative prices, the continuance of which is surprising in view of Mr. Gubbay's announcements that forward transaction for the new crop would not be recognised for the purpose of the grant of export licenses to India or foreign countries.

The "Rangoon Times" to-day publishes that Mr. Gubbay approved the following rough outline of the general scheme, which it is proposed to adopt as set forth at his meeting with the Burma Rice Association on Wednesday. The essential points of the control were outlined particularly in so far as they concerned the Bombay shippers. These points are (1) the fixation of the quantity which may be shipped to various approved destinations, (2) the licensing at destination of importers who have agreed to comply with the directions of the local authorities as regards term of purchase, (3) the fixation at port of export of a price at a under which export business alone may be affected and (4) the restriction of tonnage and of export licenses to those only who comply with conditions set out in (2) and (3) above.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.

INDIA AS A SELF-GOVERNING MEMBER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

At a meeting held in Gokhale Hall this evening, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma presiding, resolutions congratulating His Majesty on complete victory, conveying appreciation of the glorious way in which naval and military forces have borne their part in the struggle, placing on record their high appreciation of the part played by Indian troops in all theatres and hoping devoutly that the generous sentiments expressed by His Majesty, the Premier and the Viceroy would help to get an early recognition for India as a self-governing partner of the British Empire, were passed. Among those who took part in the meeting were Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mrs. Besant.

THE BRITISH THRONE.

SIR L. SANDERSON'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

At a meeting of the senate of the Calcutta University this evening Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Vice-Chancellor, in moving a resolution expressing thankfulness at the cessation of hostilities, after recording their deep appreciation of the self-sacrificing devotion of the Army and the Navy, said: "When other kingdoms are crumbling and other crowns are being thrown in dust, I venture to say you will all agree that the King-Emperor of the British Empire is more firmly enthroned than ever in the affections of the peoples over whom he reigns. We recognise that all actions of His Majesty are actuated by one sole desire, namely to promote the welfare and happiness of the peoples throughout his dominions."

The resolution was carried unanimously all standing.

CHILDREN'S CELEBRATION AT POONA

In order to celebrate the signal triumph of the Allied Arms a grand procession school children of all classes, and demonstrations, will take place on Wednesday at Poona. Captain Todd, Commissioner of the Boy Scouts, in communication with the Director of Public Institutions, Bombay Presidency, Poona, has undertaken all arrangements.

STATE BANQUET AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

Sir Harcourt Butler gave a state banquet here yesterday to celebrate the Armistice. 81 guests were present, including the Chief Justice and General Sir Arthur Scott. His Honour gives a garden party for the same purpose on Wednesday.

AN OPEN-AIR FESTIVAL.

The entertainment which was given by the Trustees of the Port Trust, to their employees and labourers on the open space near the Port Trust Workshop at Mazagon, on Saturday evening, was in the form of the grand open air festival, over 5,000 taking part in the celebrations.

All the arrangements for side shows, such as acrobatic troupe, American juggler, conjuror, wrestler, chadipatta, merry-go-round, whirling wheels, etc., were arranged by Mr. John A. Vaz, and Mr. Pandurang B. Mistry, the Carpenters chargemen of the Port Trust Workshop.

The proceedings began under the supervision of Mr. P. G. Messent, Chief Engineer, Mr. A. C. Fosbery, Dy. Chief Engineer, Mr. C. Anderson, Mechanical Superintendent, Mr. R. C. Murray, Mr. A. C. Strelley and all the officials of the Bombay Port Trust.

Mr. Pandurang Baboolji Mistry, the Foreman of the Bombay Port Trust Workshop, made a brief speech explaining the significance of the victory achieved by the Allies over Germany and her partners.

Sweets, tea, aerated water and fruits were distributed free to all. A bag pipers and Victoria Band was also in attendance.

With three cheers for His Majesty the King, the Army and the Navy, the proceedings terminated and the men went on enjoying themselves.

CELEBRATION AT ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

At St. Mary's High School on Sunday evening a celebration on the signing of the Armistice was held. Over a thousand people were present. The boys of the school went through some clever tableaux, while the Clare Road Convent girls executed several artistic drills and sang prettily. Mr. Oliveira addressed the gathering. A triumphal march consisting of groups of boys headed by the American, French, Italian and British flags respectively, went past the stage where each of the flags was crowned by one of the girls of the Clare Road Convent. This item was loudly cheered and the singing of the National Anthem brought a most successful meeting to a close. Mr. Covernton, the Director of Public Instruction, was present.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Celebrations in honour of the great Victory were held on Friday and Saturday at the following among other places: Arnala, Bhatkal, Kotri and Kalyan.

On Friday night the Pathare Prabhu Community held a special Thanksgiving Service in Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir to offer their heartfelt thanks to the Almighty God for the complete and brilliant success of the British and their Allies in the War against Germany.

It is understood that most of the Local Governments have submitted to Government of India their opinions on the recommendations of Public Services Commission in regard to police service.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

MEDICAL STAFF "AT HOME."

There was a very pleasant gathering at Byculla last evening, when the medical staff of the Bombay Humanitarian League Epidemic Relief Committee were "At Home" to Mr. B. G. Horniman, President, and the members of the Committee and honorary workers of the League.

Dr. Hilla Banaji Batliboi in a few words welcomed the President, the members, volunteers and honorary workers of the Epidemic Relief Committee, as well as the guests.

Mr. Horniman thanked Mrs. Batliboi and members of the medical staff for the very kind words with which she welcomed them that evening, and on behalf of the Committee, honorary workers of the League, and other guests he wished to express great appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of the medical staff in inviting them to so pleasant a party. The speaker then referred to the hard times they had passed through during the epidemic and eulogised the services of the workers of the League. He would mention no names, because though some had had to work harder than others, and some were with them from the beginning and some came later, they all worked without exception with the utmost zeal and sincerity and he desired on behalf of the Committee to express the highest appreciation of what they did. If they had not put their heart and soul into the work they would not have achieved such success. The work of the League was an example of what could be done for the public welfare. The Humanitarian League had been in existence for the past six years and it had done very good work. The scope of its work had recently been greatly expanded and it therefore needed still greater help from the public. He knew he could rely on those present to come forward wherever the need arose.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty also thanked all on behalf of the League. He particularly thanked one gentleman who had worked so zealously during the epidemic, but who insisted that he was a nonentity. (Applause and Laughter.)

Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram in a few words said that what little he had done was not done by him on behalf of anybody or League, but he and others had worked for the relief of sufferers. It was their human duty. (Applause.) He (the speaker) and his fellow-workers only wished that Mr. Horniman and the League would kindly give them the opportunity of similarly working on such occasions in future.

The President was then garlanded amid cheers and cheers were also given for the medical staff.

During the evening a concert was given in which Miss Patch, Miss Davar, Miss Karmina and others took part. Refreshments were also partaken of. Hindu refreshments being specially catered for by Mr. Morarji Ramji, proprietor of "Bhookh-Shanti" Hindu Hotel of Bori Bunder, whose efforts were greatly appreciated. The proceedings took place on the Byculla cricket ground in two handsome shamianas kindly lent by Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons, which were lavishly decorated with plants and flags.

HUMPHREY BISHOP CO:

At the Royal Opera House to-night the abobe company are giving their first performance in India. This combination come with the very best credentials from South above Company are giving their first persuccess. The Company, consists of 8 ladies and 6 gentlemen, and in their opening programme

The Company, consists of 8 ladies and gentlemen, and in their opening programme to-night they are including Excerpts from "11 Trovatore" and "Tit-Bits from Vaudeville."

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan held yesterday an inquest touching the death of Mathew Michael, a guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., who fell down on Friday night at Mahim Station, which attempting to board a moving train.

Mr. P. S. Katrak deposed that he was guard of a local train which arrived at Mahim at 10-30 p.m. While the train was moving he went on the other side to give the signal to the brakesman. He heard steps of some one running. He came to the platform side and looked out. He found that the deceased had fallen down between the brake and the platform. He got on the vacuum brake and stopped the train. They went to the deceased and placed him on the platform. He died a minute later. There were two carriages between the brake.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to injuries received by the deceased in attempting to board a moving train at Mahim Station.

A MENDICANT FOUND STABBED.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest yesterday touching the death of one Kumilli Allikutli, a religious mendicant, who was found stabbed in his room at old Nagpada, and lying, on a matters on the floor, on his back

Pending enquiries the inquest was adjourned to the 30th instant.

A FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Devidin Sarman, aged 36 who was knocked down by a motor car on New Queen's Road while crossing the road and trying to avoid another car from the opposite direction.

An eye-witness deposed that he saw the accused crossing half the road. A car was coming from the direction of Marine Lines. The deceased drew back to avoid that car, and in doing so he ran into another car. The off-side wheels passed over the deceased. The driver had no time to avoid the accident, and the car pulled up about 18 paces of the place of impact. The deceased was taken to the hospital where he succumbed to injuries.

The jury returned the verdict that the death was caused owing to the deceased being knocked down by a motor car on New Queen's Road when he ran back to avoid a car coming from the opposite direction.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. & O. s.s. "Dilwara" with China Mails expected to arrive at 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

Mr. B. G. Horniman's Public Lecture on "Lord Willingdon's Government", Shantaram's Chawl, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members, at 6, Apollo Street, 6-15 p.m., Paper to be read by Prof. Hallberg.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Meeting of Standing Committee, of Bombay Corporation, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Farewell Reception at Government House 9-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30.

Empire Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday, the 29th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

In supersession of the notice issued on the 22nd instant it is notified that the Homeward English Mails will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at the hours named below:—

Unregistered correspondence, 12 noon; Registered correspondence, 10 a.m.; No parcels.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES.

The Gokhale Education Society has opened "Free Classes" for teaching carpentry at Kashi Baug, C. P. Tank. Provision is at present made for about 20 boys. Apprentices will be admitted from the 1st of December, 1918. In course of time arrangements will be made to provide for 50 pupils at a time. Boys who wish to join the classes, are requested to see Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., who will explain the conditions on which pupils will be taken in these classes.

COOPERATIVE CLASSES IN BOMBAY.

The third annual session of the Co-operative Secretaries' Training Classes commenced in Bombay on the 23rd instant, at the Servants of India Society's Home. Invitations were issued to distinguished co-operators and sympathisers of the movement for attending the opening ceremony of the Class; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. V. H. Gonehally, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Prof. M. L. Tannan, Prof. H. L. Kaji, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Mr. N. S. Kaushik, Mr. N. M. Joshi and others were present; 46 Secretaries out of 59 were present; 32 from mofussil, 7 from Native States and 7 from Bombay.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman of the Training Class Board, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, who welcomed the secretaries, explained to them the object of holding these classes and appealed to make the best use of the knowledge they may gain during their stay in Bombay. Mr. Gonehalli also spoke in Marathi and explained the constitution of the Training Class Board.

Mr. Joshi gave the history and development of the Training Classes and explained the principles on which the course of classes is fixed. Lectures, teachings, demonstrations on co-operative subjects and visits to important places in Bombay have been arranged and at the end of the week an examination will be held and certificates will be issued to successful candidates. He announced that six medals from leading co-operators in Bombay will be awarded to those who obtain the highest number of marks.

Mr. Ramanikrai N. Mehta explained the above in Guiarati. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

A RANGOON APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, a partner in the firm of Cray Garden and Harris, Chartered Accountants, ceases to be a member of the firm and, it is said, is to be appointed Collector of Income-tax, Rangoon.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar of the Benares Hindu University notifies that owing to the prevalence of the epidemic of influenza the meeting of the Court of the Benares Hindu University fixed for the 19th November, 1918, has been postponed to the 30th of November, 1918, at 12 noon, when the urgent business on the agenda paper will be transacted. The Convocation of the University, which was to be held on the 20th November, 1918, has also been postponed and will now be held in January, 1919. The exact date and time of the Convocation will be notified later on.

It is notified that all restrictions on the publication of intelligence, etc., concerning merchant shipping have now been removed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 25th November, 1918.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Great War is responsible for the birth of the idea of a League of Nations. Since the formal adoption of the idea by President Wilson, it has gained great force and there is every likelihood of a regular formation of the League. Its main aim would be the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and not by war. As President Wilson has put it, in the dealings of nations, the use of arbitrary force must be rejected. There is everything to recommend in the idea of a League of Nations and it is no wonder that it has been particularly welcomed in countries which have experienced the unspeakable horrors of war. But it is not without its detractors, who urge that a League by itself would be another edition of The Hague Conference, a body which will register pious decrees but which will have no power to enforce them. But this objection has been already anticipated by the exponents of the League and the necessity of strengthening its sword arm has been widely recognised. Mr. Balfour has wisely remarked that behind law there must be adequate power and it has been admitted that the sword arm is essential and vital to the establishment of an effective League. If the League did not possess power to enforce its decrees and bring to book any recalcitrant member or non-member, all the labour spent upon it would be in vain.

This aspect of the question does not seem to have been clearly realised by Lord Curzon who thinks that there is no necessity of an international police and that the smaller Powers should resort to economic boycott. He seems to rely on the greater Powers to supply the military force when necessary. It would be better, however, to establish an international force which would be at the command of the League of Nations. The establishment of such a force is not without its difficulty, but in view of the great ideal of the League, which is to do away with war altogether, it is expected that it will be overcome. Side by side there arises also the question of the limitation of armaments. There can be no question of any world dominion in future; the principle of self-determination is now accepted as a cardinal principle of international diplomacy and a holiday may be taken by all the nations, and armaments limited. The individual members of the League will have to give up their ambitious schemes. A League worth the name is possible only on such conditions. As Mr. Brailsford says, the old concerts failed partly from the poverty of their ideas but chiefly because several members pursued all the while egoistic and imperialist aims. But now there is to be no secret diplomacy and it will be the bounden duty of all those who wish to enter the League to do so in a chastened and humbled spirit. The pages of history may be strewn with the débris of shattered leagues and alliances, as some pessimists like Mr. Firth say; but they do not seem to have taken into account the new principles guiding the League of Nations now to be ushered in. There is no scope for individual and conflicting ambitions. The League is not to be formed for any conquest of new territories and the division of spoils. So long as the League remains true to its aims and objects, there is no danger that it will follow the way of the old leagues. The question has also been raised whether the projected League of Nations would not be an invasion of sovereign rights of individual nations. But what does the independence of a nation mean? Not the power to do anything it likes. Just as man has to give up some of his independence in order to enjoy the blessings of civilised society, so nations also will have to give up some of their sovereign powers and limit their freedom of action by free choice, in order that they may have the benefit of the League of Nations. In order that their remaining rights may be guaranteed by the united strength of the League of Nations, they may safely give up some of their powers. To this extent it is indeed a derogation of the sovereignty of the State but that does not matter. To avoid the greater horror of war which recently threatened to engulf arbitration itself, individual nations may well forego some of their rights and enter into an international binding. It does not mean, however, that the League of Nations would be a Super-State overriding altogether the individuality of nations. There would be still room for national development; only there would be no scope for international rivalry. Mr. Firth essays a last fling at the League of Nations and says that after all nationalism will be a force superior to internationalism. We do not know what the future will reveal. But at present internationalism is no less strong a force sweeping the whole of Europe. The continent of Europe is witnessing revolution after revolution in Central Europe. Nationalism has been so to say discarded. Other forces have come into play and international obligations have been freely acknowledged. It is no use judging recent events by obsolete doctrines and principles of past ages.

Defeated on general principles, the opponents of the League, who seem to have great vitality, have raised another question. Is Germany to be admttted into the League? But what Germany? That Germany of old, which pursued a mad race for self-destruction in order to gain an impossible world dominion, no longer exists. Another, and let us hope a purified, Germany, purged of its evil, is arising. Should it be kept out? Not to speak of President Wilson, if we mistake not, even Mr. Lloyd George has welcomed Germany into the League, provided it conforms to the conditions. A Germany within the League can be better controlled than one without it. A Germany without the League is likely to prove more dangerous to the peace of the world. We have not done with the objections. Is every nation to have an equal vote? Is the vote of England to be equal to that of Guatemala and Hayti? Are Servia and Montenegro to order England and America about and ask them to fall upon the guilty member? We must leave all these things to the good sense and forbearance of the members. The Allied nations have formed virtually a League of Nations and what is wanted is but an extension of it. The League of Allies was a close-knit body and it has proved itself very successful in war. Will it be less successful in determining a lasting peace? If anything, it should strengthen our confidence in the success of the coming League of Nations. It will be remembered that the League will have a powerful sword arm, which will enable it not only to have its say, but see that it is carried out. The long-suffering world was in want of some such ameliorative force and the League of Nations is sure to meet with a hearty welcome and universal support.

THE "MYSTERY" COMMITTEES

The Reform Committees are touring the country on their mystery mission, but that all is not mystery will be seen from the naive announcement that at a joint sitting somewhere they proposed congratulations on the victory of the Allies. That may be the only glimpse we are going to have of the work of the Committees; but we would take leave to observe that while they choose to be secretive, they might be a little methodical. A communiqué issued in Madras says that the Franchise Committee will visit that place about the 13th of January and "applications are invited from persons who wish to give evidence." Furthermore, "applications should be accompanied by the substance of the proposed evidence." This is topsy-turvydom *in excelsis*. What ordinary people expect when committees want to collect evidence, is to be supplied with the questions and terms of reference, on which evidence is required. The two preposterous committees going about for the discovery of the "foundation" of all Reforms, however, prefer to do things in the most scandalously haphazard manner conceivable. There are two processes for people desiring to give evidence. They must firstly offer themselves as "applicants" for the purpose, annexing to the applications the "substance" of their evidence. What exactly do the Committees want? What has been submitted to them by others? Who gave evidence? What has been the "evidence" so far? No one knows. The whole constitution of the Committees has been a scandal; their "purdah" proceedings have destroyed the remnant of confidence the public had in their work. Now at last, they knock about asking all and sundry to "apply"—, and to "produce" what they call evidence. If finally it is settled that none of their findings will be revealed, it will give artistic finish to the mock-show.

Notes of the Day.

Der Tag.

The surrender of German warships to the Allies marks one of the most epoch-making events in the history of Europe. The British Grand Fleet escorted the vessels surrendered, home to the mouth of the Forth, where their disposal is awaiting the judgment of the Peace Conference. It was one of the favourite maxims of the Kaiser that Germany's future lay on the water while he himself was the Admiral of the Atlantic. Probably no country in recent history endeavoured to reach the first place in Europe, both as a military and as a maritime power. As a military power German armaments were unequalled, though, on account of the position of Britain, her career as a naval power reached only the second rank. The German navy was, it must be acknowledged, the creation of William II, but to-day Germany is reduced to a sixth-rate power in Europe.

Britain's Awakening.

The possession of a large navy is on the face of it justified only by the necessity of protecting far-flung dominions. Germany had obviously raised her strength to a degree in excess of her real needs of defence. The proportion of "two keels to one" was sought to be effectively maintained by Britain on account of the energy and forethought of British statesmen, after the advent of Edward VII. Nearly twenty years ago, Mr. W. T. Stead led an agitation in England demanding a reorganisation of the British navy and a new orientation of British policy. He brought to light a number of important facts, which helped in stirring the nation from the drowsy mood which had overtaken it. The very fact that Germany had equipped a navy in excess of the needs of defence was rightly interpreted as the menace to British supremacy, which indeed it was. The cession of Heligoland in the time of Moltke as a trifle shows how tardily Britain came to realise the threat, that was developing at her door. The surrender of the substantial part of the German navy is the tragic and inevitable end to which international rivalry was bound to reduce Germany. The trident is now beyond her aspiring grasp.

A Flag of Honour.

Mr. William Archer, who is one of Britain's foremost enthusiasts in the interests of a League of Nations, writes to the "Daily News", proposing a flag for international honour and as the symbol of the coming League of Nations. He suggests that the design should consist of a star of stars—a nucleus of great stars at the centre, with radiations of other stars of gradually diminishing magnitude. The particular design is a matter of detail, though one would hope it will be less garish, but the idea is likely to be received with favour by all. As an emblem of a common authority for all nations to respect, it will be a happy innovation. President Wilson is confident of "ensuring the adoption of a League by the Governments of the world as a working organisation", and it is probable that when the organisation materialises, all the nations of the world will agree on the acceptance of a common flag.

The Coalition and Liberals.

The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament rightly dwelt on the need of unity at this juncture. His Majesty hoped that the spirit of unity that surmounted the perils of war would not fail the nation in the work of reconstruction. It is doubtful, however, whether the Coalition ministry has set about the right way in effecting that unity. The ravages of the war are to be repaired and the fabric of national prosperity to be restored. If that task is to be done well a real understanding with Mr. Asquith and the Liberal party would not be bad. Judging from the way the Coalition is carrying on its campaign, it appears that Mr. Asquith and the bulk of the Liberals are to be left in the cold. The war imposed on the Liberals of a necessity a policy of silence. But it is next to impossible that the Liberals, unless they have a real share in the Government, will accept the rule of Curzon, Bonar Law and Milner, without a protest. The action of the Coalition organisers in putting up 46 Unionists candidates as compared with only 13—not a lucky number—Liberals in London district is an index of the probable composition of the "Coalition." It is not surprising that the executive of the London Liberal Federation has passed a resolution inviting the "Liberal Coalitionist" candidates to withdraw from the Coalition.

The Attitude of Labour.

While the secession of the entire Liberal section from the Coalition is still a matter of some speculation, the split with organised Labour is more or less complete. It is true that Mr. Barnes, in spite of the overwhelming majority vote of the Labour Conference, chose to remain in the Government and support Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Barnes and his other colleague, Mr. Hodge, have, however, long since ceased to command the confidence of Labour. Mr. Clynes, the ablest and most popular Labour minister, formed the only link between the Government and Labour. That link is now broken by his decision to leave the Government. His announcement that he has come to this decision in obedience to the demands from organised Labour is an index of the determination of the latter to stand on a free and independent platform.

The Problem of Armaments.

Just when the world has been looking forward to disarmament all round and the establishment of the League of Nations, it is rather surprising to read the speech of Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy. Reuter reports him as having said that the League of Nations and disarmament were questions for future settlement and that none could foresee the result. The naval expansion of the United States is therefore to continue and a programme for the next three years has been laid down, including ten super-dreadnoughts, six battle-cruisers and 140 smaller ships. In no country has the League of Nations been so enthusiastically taken up as in the United States. There is nothing to show that President Wilson has given up his advocacy of the League of Nations. He is expected to address the Peace Conference explaining his peace programme, when he is bound to speak on the limitation of armaments. The chief sponsor of the idea of the League of Nations is faithful to it and we may suspend our judgment, till we finally learn the outcome of his interview with Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau.

The Kaiser and Dutch Government.

An explanation has been offered by the Dutch Legation as to the position of the Kaiser. It is said that he entered Holland as a private person and will be accorded refuge just like the thousands of other refugees during the present war. This explanation is manifestly unsatisfactory. The parallel drawn between the Kaiser and the "thousands of other refugees" does not hold, for the latter were not responsible, like the former, for the infliction upon the world of the most devastating scourge known to history. The Kaiser ought not to be permitted to be at large on any pretext. French opinion is right in expressing decided dissatisfaction at the Dutch explanation, and demanding the internment of the Kaiser.

"Close" Consideration.

In the Madras Legislative Council, a member asked: "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken or are prepared to take any steps to check the general rise in prices now prevailing?" The Government gave the laconic reply: "The subject is under close consideration." The question did not elicit any view of the Government touching the conditions of famine prevailing in some parts of the presidency. The honourable member wanted to know whether the Government actually took any steps at all in the matter; if they had not done so, so far, whether they were *prepared* to do so. The people are left to console themselves with an evasion of both the queries. When a question is lost under the category "under consideration," it occasionally means "We are not in any hurry about it." The only hope for the people of the South is what they can now extract from the adjective "close." We trust it means something.

A Detenu's Sufferings.

A very sad story of a detenu comes from Bengal. It is difficult to imagine a more tragic tale even from that quarter where sufferings of internees, as a rule, are of the most harrowing description. An unfortunate young man named Preo Nath Dutt was interned at Jhargram (Midnapur). About a year ago his wife committed suicide, due, apparently, to desperation. Since then the internee was transferred to Kulpaddigram where he has been allowed to reside with his sister's family. But the allowance which he was drawing was reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 12 a month. While at Jhargram he contracted melancholia, which has been growing worse. His sister is not in a position to support him. His pitiable condition is described in a letter which his sister has written to a relation of hers in Calcutta and which is published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." The miserable man has daily to report himself at a *thana*, 6 miles distant from his village. What with his physical and mental condition, a walk of 12 miles a day "in burning sun," as his sister puts it, and an allowance insufficient to maintain a dog, his plight is unbearable without the unfeeling rudeness which, his sister alleges, was shown to him at the Government Hospital where he went for medical treatment.

The Duty of Government.

Here is a description of the treatment meted out to him:

On October 4, he represented to the Daroga about his illness and, at his instance, he went to the Government hospital for medical treatment accompanied by a constable. But he received a most unkindly treatment at the hands of the medical officer in charge, who sent him away without even hearing the nature of his disease. Preo Nath again saw the doctor on the 25th November, in company of the Daroga himself. The doctor dismissed Preo Nath that day by asking him to come the next day. Accordingly he went to him on the 26th. On his appearance, the doctor did nothing, but roughly sent him away as before.

Preo Nath has written to the District Magistrate "requesting him to increase his allowance and representing that otherwise he will die of starvation." It is stated that no reply has been received by him yet. The facts speak for themselves. We would only suggest to the Government that it is not too late to be humane and give up these methods of repression, which are a blot to British administration. Cannot the Government, in celebration of the victory, release the unfortunate internees from a condition which is worse than death?

The Lack of Colleges.

The "Wilson College Magazine," in its latest issue remarks that the number of students on the roll at the end of August was 953 as against 1,101 at the end of February—a decline upon which the college congratulates itself, observing that large numbers are not necessarily a sign of prosperity. The college apparently has refused admission to applicants. A similar statement about the rejection of students appears in the "Karnatik College Magazine." While it may be a matter to be glad of in the interests of efficiency and discipline, the inadequacy of college accommodation in the Presidency becomes a subject for the prompt attention of the Government. The Fergusson College can afford to take a maximum of 1,200 students, while other colleges in the Presidency can accommodate fewer numbers. It is a pity that the organisation of colleges does not keep pace with the needs of the country and however it may suit colleges to restrain overcrowding, the condition of students who are driven from pillar to post is something over which the Government cannot brood in indefinite consideration. We hope the Committee appointed to consider the extension of arts colleges will propose definite steps for the immediate future, besides a full programme for the entire Presidency.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Delhi on 27th November, and will visit Bharatpur, returning to Delhi on the 29th. The party accompanying his Excellency will be Sir John Wood, Mr. J. L. Maffey, Lieut.-Col. K. Verney, Lieut.-Col. H. Austen Smith, Majors Alexander and Arkwright and Captains Bennie and Lord Carnegie.

Their Excellencies were present at the Cricket Match, England vs. India, on Saturday.

Her Excellency visited the Sailors' Home at 1 p.m., to see the men having the Armistice Celebration dinner on Saturday.

Their Excellencies were the guests of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir at dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel and afterwards accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Maharaja of Navangar, H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur and H. H. the Maharaja of Panna were present at the soldiers' and sailors' Entertainment on the Oval on Saturday.

Their Excellencies attended a Farewell Reception given by Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir in their honour at Readymoney House on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies inspected the Body Guard Lines on Sunday afternoon.

Their Excellencies attended Special St. Andrew's Day Service at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday evening.

Their Excellencies received a visit from the Chief and Rani of Sangli on Sunday morning.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala has left Government House.

H. H. the Maharaja of Navanagar has arrived at Government House.

H. E. the Governor of Madras convened an informal conference on Saturday of various people interested in industries to meet Sir Thomas Holland. The conference was held at the Banqueting Hall, his Excellency being present.

The Hon. Mr. H. J. Maynard on return from leave has taken over his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

It is understood that Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S., at present Additional Under Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India will shortly be placed on special duty in connection with Reforms Scheme.

"DER TAG" ARRIVES.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN FLEET.

BLOODLESS TRAFALGAR IN NORTH SEA.

IMPOSING AND HISTORIC SPECTACLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

The surrender of the German warships, which reduces the German navy to the negligible position of a sixth-rate power, was one of the most decisive and dramatic events in the annals of British sea power, marking the unprecedented humiliation of the enemy fleet, which yielded without a struggle, and apotheosis of the British naval might. No one hitherto had witnessed such a fleet moving to one admiral's signals.

The visibility yesterday was five miles and as the two columns of the Grand Fleet were six miles apart, each was invisible to the other and no eyes in either line could see more than a fraction of his half of the fleet. The Germans, when shepherded within our lines had a most imposing impression of the strength of their conquerers.

NO EXCHANGES OF COMPLIMENTS.

There were no exchanges of compliments and the procession of captors and captured moved like a funeral. Correspondents describe the British officers and men who were disappointed at the enemy's inglorious end watching the tragic triumph with mingled feeling of contempt, pity and mourning. Some officers were so acutely conscious of the humiliation of their foes that they sought refuge in ward rooms to escape. the sight of such degradations, feeling that the Germans had finished by slandering the profession of sea as they had disgraced it throughout the war.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S INJUNCTIONS.

Admiral Beatty's injunctions against anything approaching fraternisation were thoroughly in keeping with the attitude of the fleet towards the Germans. These injunctions were contained in a memorandum issued by Admiral Beatty before the fleet left the Forth, stating firstly that the relations with German personnel must be strictly formal, secondly that courtesy was obligatory but that enemy's methods of waging war must not be forgotten, thirdly no international compliments must be paid and all conversation was forbidden except as regards immediate business, and fourthly that if it was necessary to feed the Germans they should not be entertained, but food should be served to them in a place set apart and if it was necessary to accept food from the Germans the request was to be made that it should be similarly served.

Admiral Beatty, responding to the cheers of the crew of the Flagship when they were piped aft at sunset, after the Germans had anchored off Inchkeith, simply said, "Thank you. I always told you they would have to come out."

BEATTY'S MESSAGE TO THE FLEET.

Admiral Beatty subsequently signalled the following message to the Fleet:—"I wish to express to flag officers, captains, officers and men of the Grand Fleet my congratulations upon the victory which has been gained over the sea power of the enemy. The greatness of this achievement is in no way lessened by the fact that the final episode did not take the form of a fleet action. Although deprived of this opportunity, which we had so long and eagerly awaited, of striking a final blow for the freedom of the world, we may derive satisfaction from the singular tribute which the enemy accorded the Grand Fleet. Without joining us in action he has given testimony to the prestige and efficiency of the fleet without paralled in history and it is to be remembered that this testimony was accorded us by those who were in the best position to judge. I desire to express my thanks and appreciation to all who have assisted me in maintaining the fleet in instant readiness for action and who have borne the arduous and exacting labours which have been necessary for the perfecting of the efficiency which has accomplished so much."

THE SURRENDER DESCRIBED.

A VISION OF THE ALLIED ARMADA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Under such headings as "Bloodless Trafalgar in North Sea" the papers describe the historic surrender of the main portion of the most powerful warships of the German high seas fleet as provided by the armistice.

The Grand Fleet, which alone constituted a huge force of four hundred ships, together with the great American battle squadron and a number of French cruisers with attendant destroyers, pushed off from their anchorage in the neighbourhood of the Forth bridge at four this morning. This splendid armada, which included no fewer than 60 British Dreadnoughts, 50 British light cruisers and 180 British destroyers, was the largest and most formidable naval force which ever put to sea.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

The rendezvous appointed by Admiral Beatty, who was in command on board the Queen Elizabeth, was situated thirty miles east of the May Isle. Although our ships remained at their anchorage while the Germans were approaching British shores, our network of patrols never relaxed the vigilance and if any nonsense had been attempted we were ready for action at a moment's notice.

The Germans surrendered nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers, being one short of the agreed number in the first three classes. The missing three surrendered later. One light cruiser was mined on the way across and sank as a result of damage.

The Grand Fleet escorted the Germans forty miles to the mouth of the Forth where the ships were buoyed or anchored for night preparatory to being taken to Scapa Flow.

ALLIED ARMADA.

Reuter's correspondent witnessing the scene on board the Neptune states that after mist in the morning the weather was glorious with smooth sea and blue sky. Allied warships, including, whole of the Grand Fleet, steamed to the rendezvous in two columns six miles apart, the battle-cruisers leading followed by battleships, light cruisers and destroyers in five groups with subsidiary craft. The armada arrived at the rendezvous at 8-30 and in view of possible treachery all ships were cleared for action, the men standing at action stations.

GERMAN FLEET ARRIVES.

About nine in the morning the British light cruiser Cardiff wirelessed that the Germans were sighted and shortly afterwards the Cardiff towing a kite balloon and followed by British airships was seen heading the enemy ships under the command of Rear-Admiral von Reuter on board the Friedrich der Grosse.

The battlecruisers were leading with the Seydlitz ahead. Battleships and light cruisers followed and finally came the destroyers of the most modern type in groups of ten. Into the mouth of the British lines the surrendering ships steamed. The famous Lion was in the van leading the northern line of battle-cruisers, while the cruiser Australia took up the southerly position abreast.

The northern line of battleships following battlecruisers was led by the Queen Elizabeth commanded by Admiral Beatty and the southern line was headed by Revenge commanded by Admiral Maddon. The American squadron was in a line behind the battleships. The British destroyers were well behind, picking up German destroyers.

Thus this unique procession, the most notable ever known in the annals of the high seas, steamed in a leisurely manner to the Forth. "Der Tag" had arrived.

FINAL CHAPTER OF HISTORIC SCENE.

GERMAN FLAG HAULED DOWN FROM FLEET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

All guns on German ships in accordance with Admiral Beatty's orders had been trained fore and aft. The enemy fleet took two and a half hours to pass a given point and when Allied ships closed in the whole fleet presented a most wonderful spectacle. The affair was devoid of anything of a ceremonial nature; there was no saluting, none of the customary courtesies of the sea and no gloating over vanquished enemy. The leading German ships flew the naval German flag and also hoisted a white flag. Orders were given to haul down the German flag at sunset and not hoist it again without permission.

GERMAN FLEET ANCHORS.

The final chapter of the historic scene opened with the victors and vanquished steaming westward to the appointed moorings off the south coast of the Firth of Forth, which was reached as the winter sun was setting. The German ships anchored and were immediately surrounded by the first British battle squadron and the second British battle-cruiser squadron. The remainder of the Grand Fleet returned to its moorings in the river, while British seaplanes and other aircraft circled over the enemy fleet. The Fourth was literally alive with small craft crowded with silent spectators.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE ON BRITISH SHIPS.

Admiral Beatty signalled to the Grand Fleet "It is my intention to hold a service of thanksgiving at six in the evening for the victory which Almighty God has vouchsafed to our arms; every ship is recommended to do the same." When the British ships arrived at Rosyth the bands of the various vessels struck up Rule Britannia. Queen Elizabeth steamed through the lines and Admirtal Beatty, who was on the bridge, was given rousing cheers by the crews of the fleet.

EXAMINATIONS OF SURRENDERED WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

The search and examination of German warships surrendered yesterday is proceeding, after which they will sail to Scapa Flow. Curious discoveries were made on board the surrendered vessels. The brass and copper fittings on the 24,000 ton ship Kaiser had been removed, there were only three officers on board, Soviet sailors with white armlets exercising authority over the crew, the interior of the vessel was odorous and stuffy and it was significant that the oil paintings of the Kaiser in the captain's cabin and wardroom were undamaged.

Admiral Montague Browning has gone to Germany to supervise the disarming and disbandment of warships not liable to surrender.

A noticeable feature of to-day's surrender of submarines was that some German officers had removed the German eagle from their caps and wore a red cockade.

BRITISH ARMY'S ADVANCE TO NAMUR.

SOME ARMIES READY FOREMERGENCIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Nov. 22.

A British communiqué says:—The Second and the Fourth Armies, this morning, resumed their march towards the German frontier. The advanced detachments on the right are advancing towards the Meuse southward of Namur. On the left we have reached the general line, Gembloux-Wavre.

ADMIRALTY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO NAVY.

"A TRIUMPH TO WHICH HISTORY KNOWS NO PARSLLEL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

The Board of Admiralty has sent a message of congratulation to officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines on the completion of their great work—a triumph to which history knows no parallel.

The surrender of the German fleet," continues the message, "accomplished without the shock of battle will remain for all time an example of the wonderful silence and sureness with which sea-power attains its ends. The world recognises that this consummation is due to the steadfastness with which the Navy has maintained its pressure on the enemy for more than four years of war—a pressure exerted no less insistently during the long monotony of waiting than in rare opportunities of attack."

SURRENDER OF GERMAN VESSELS.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH DISCIPLINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

The following is the concluding sentence of a message wirelessed to Germany by Commander Prause commanding the first Flotilla of surrendering submarines and picked up by British warships: "The English ships as regards the condition and discipline were faultless."

BELGIAN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

A Belgian communiqué says:—Our advanced elements reached the line Lommel-Bourg Leopold-Diest.

MARCH TOWARDS GERMAN FRONTIER.

BRITISH CROSS THE OURTHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

A British communiqué says:—The march towards German frontier is proceeding satisfactorily. Advanced troops of the Fourth Army crossed the Ourthe southward of Bomal and are advancing eastward. We are now in possession of 600 guns, a number of aeroplanes and quantities of rollingstock.

BISHOP OF LONDON TO GO TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 24.

The Bishop of London arrives in Paris to-day to preach in various churches.

KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIANS.

RE-ENTER BRUSSELS.

WELCOME BY CHEERING CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are making their state entry into Brussels to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

A telegram from Brussels dated the 22nd says the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Princes entered the city on horseback, the English Prince Albert riding on the King's right hand.

The boulevards were thronged with cheering crowds who showered flowers. Allied troops marched past the King. Their line was ten miles long.

Generals Birdwood, Plumer and Jacobs rode at the head of their corps and Rear-Admiral Keyes represented the British Navy.

NEW BELGIAN CABINET.

M. DELACROIX TO BE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

A telegram from Brussels dated 19th says the Belgian Government is about to resign and will probably be succeeded by a Cabinet of six Catholics, three liberals and four Socialists, with M. Delacroix, Catholic, as Premier.

The programme includes the establishment of a Flemish university and universal suffrage.

Many Belgians who trafficked with the enemy during the occupation have been arrested. Others have fled, including two Flemish deputies, Augusteyns and Hendericks. Several seizures of property have been made.

Munition trains have exploded in several villages. Hainault village and Jamioux have been destroyed. There were a number of casualties.

OVER 1000 KILLED AT HAMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—Over one thousand have been killed, mostly German soldiers, in the explosion at Hamont.

The Belgians are guarding the frontier to prevent plundering.

HAMONT EXPLOSION

THREE GERMAN AMBULANCE TRAINS ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Details to hand of the terrible explosion at Hamout on the Belgo-Dutch frontier show that it occurred in an ammunition train. The explosion resulted in three German ambulance trains being set on fire. Eight hundred wounded soldiers were killed and many injured. There were indescribable scenes in the vicinity, which was like a lake of fire choked with screaming victims.

NEW ALL-RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

FORMED AT EKATERINODAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Kieff says what is called an all-Russian Government has been formed at Ekaterinodar composed of members of the general staff of the old volunteer army, with Sazonoff as Foreign Minister, with a view to reestablishing a united Russia on the federation principle and keeping Bolshevism out of the Ukraine. The strength and prospects of the new government are unknown.

FUTURE OF GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTS OF STATES CONVENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the Government of the Empire has invited the governments of the different German free states to attend a conference on November 25th to discuss the political situation and the future relationship between the federal and states governments.

BREMEN SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—The Bremen soldiers' council has protested against the proposed re-establishment of officers' authority and declares that the local soviets will maintain their power against the arrogant authority of the Ebert-Haase government as long as they pursue a bourgeois and not socialist policy.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MENIFESTO BY MESSRS. LLOYD GEORGE AND BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

Messrs. Lloyd George and Bonar Law have jointly issued a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, appealing for support and continued unity and outlining their policy, of which the following points amplify the speeches cabled on November 16th:—

Conclusion of a just and lasting peace and so establishing the foundations of new Europe that further wars may for ever be averted; reducing the burden of our armaments, promotion and formation of a League of Nations; state acquisition of land for soldiers and sailors either for cottages with gardens and allotments or small holdings; wide and large-scale schemes for agricultural developments; extensive afforestation and reclamation schemes; comprehensive housing schemes; larger educational opportunities and improved material conditions of employment.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE.

"It will be a fundamental object of the Coalition to promote unity and development of our Empire and of the nations of which it is composed and to preserve for them the position of influence and authority which they have gained by sacrifices and efforts in the cause of humanity and liberty"; preferential tariff for Colonies, no fresh taxes on food or raw materials, development and control in the best interests of state of the economical production of power and light, also railways, roads and canals, improvement of consular service, removal of all existing legal inequalities as between men and women and reform of the constitution of the House of Lords.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S COALITION CAMPAIGN.

WARNING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

The Premier opening his provincial coalition campaign at Wolverhampton, devoted himself to internal affairs, especially the need for a sound land and housing policy and general improvement of the living conditions of the peoples. Slums and their consequent wretchedness would have to be eliminated. People, especially ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, would have to be encouraged to settle on land for which there would have to be state-aided training.

Production would have to be increased. Limiting output was really reactionaryism. He was not afraid of vested interests. He was afraid of vested prejudice. "Sweep that away", he said, "and you can deal with vested interests, but you must not take a man's property, for you cannot build on dishonesty. That is one of the errors of Bolshevism." Emphasising the necessity for ordered government, the Premier said there were revolutionary elements in Britain who did not want to build, but wanted anarchy. Russian Bolsheviks were disseminating anarchy throughout Europe. "We must have none of that." (Cheers.)

300 LABOUR CANDIDATES AT ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

It is announced that there will be 300 Labour candidates at the election.

GERMAN WOMEN'S APPEAL.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

PARIS.—The National Council of French Women has declined to accede to the German women's request to intercede with the government to mitigate the armistice terms. The reply recapitulates the outstanding German crimes during the war, which the German women approved.

FATE OF COALITION GOVERNMENT.

FURTHER SECESSION OF LIBERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

The executive of the London Liberal Federation has passed a resolution inviting thirteen Liberal Coalitionist candidates in London to withdraw from the Coalition and stand as unpledged candidates on ground of "fairness" of the Coalition List, on which there are 46 Unionists as compared with thirteen Liberals.

GERMAN WORKMEN'S DEMAND.

CONVOCATION OF PAN-GERMAN CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—A meeting of workmen convened by the Berlin Soviet passed a resolution demanding the convocation of a Pan-German Congress of Soviets to select a central Soviet, which shall frame the constitution. The latter must be approved by the Constituent Assembly convoked by the proletariat.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

ADMIRAL DICTATOR AT OMSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HARBIN, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

In view of the critical situation in Russia the Government at Omsk has decided to appoint Admiral Koltchak as temporary Dictator.

HOPEFUL SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

KING RETURNS AND LIVES AS PRIVATE CITIZEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

The "Daily News" learns from Munich that the Bavarian Government has informed Berlin that it intends to publish immediately all documents dealing with the origin of the war and Germany's guilt. There are no signs of Bolshevism in Bavaria. People are very gay and very hopeful for the future. The King, who fled to Austria, has returned and is living as a private citizen.

GERMAN INTERNEES AT HONGKONG.

QUESTION OF RELEASE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Hewins stated he was aware of the feeling in Hongkong against the return of deported German subjects and he was considering the matter.

AWARD FOR POONA SIXTH DIVISION.

MR. MACPHERSON'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate asked:—Will the 1914-15 star be given to all officers and men of the Sixth Poona Division who participated in operations in Mesopotamia up to and including the siege of Kut?

Mr. Macpherson replied:—I think so, but the conditions governing the award of the star will be published in Army Orders very shortly.

Mr. Macpherson stated that the greater part of the British expedition to Baku in September was included in the force which reoccupied Baku on November 17th in conjunction with the Russians.

HOMAGE TO QUEEN WILHELMINA.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

THE HAGUE.—Tens of thousands of people including thousands of soldiers paid homage to the Queen at Maliefeld. The crowd unharnessed the horses of the Royal carriage and dragged it to the Palace where the Queen made a speech thanking the demonstrators, referring to the close ties uniting the country and the Monarchy.

CITY OF LINCOLN ASHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

An Ellerman Hall liner City of Lincoln is ashore on Goodwin's outward bound.

PATIALA'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

CONGRATULATIONS ON VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

The Maharaja of Patiala has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George:—

"Heartiest congratulation on glorious victory. Your marvellous diplomacy and brilliant statesmanship justly entitle you to the foremost place among men who guide destinies of world. British Empire and world owe you a deep debt of gratitude. You have saved world from disaster and misery."

REFORMS IN CEYLON.

"IMPOSSIBLE FINALLY TO DECIDE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr Ramsay Macdonald regarding representations from Ceylon in favour of alteration in the constitution Mr. Hewins stated that as the Governor had just taken up his duties it was impossible finally to decide the question pending the Governor's report.

LORD WILLINGDON.

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL MEETING.

A WAY OUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a pity that the citizens of Bombay have been dividing themselves on the question whether a memorial on behalf of the citizens of Bombay should be voted to Lord Willingdon or not. I do not intend to go over the reasons for and against such a memorial. It is possible that those who are in favour are well advised. It is equally possible that those who are against it are setting up a decent standard of public life. But in any event the situation has become most embarrassing for Lord Willingdon. May I humbly suggest to his Excellency that for the sake of the dignity of his office, he should flatly refuse to accept a memorial or an address of appreciation over which there is such a sharp division of opinion? When the matter is in doubt the best thing for him is to formally thank the gentlemen who have created this difficulty—by the offer of gratuitous flattery—and to decline to accept the honour which is after all not so unmixed as it ought to if it were worth while. This is a golden opportunity for Lord Willingdon to set an excellent example for all the satraps of the different provinces. Such a dubious honour is unworthy of the friends and admirers and flatterers of Lord Willingdon to offer, and equally unworthy and invidious for his Excellency to accept. I fervently hope that his Excellency before leaving Bombay will do at least one graceful political act that would fall to his credit and would be an excellent penance for the insult he offered to the premier political organisation of this city in the War Conference. I am sure that his Excellency has much more sense of proportion than the requisitionists who are apparently out to do him honour. But they in reality do him the greatest disservice. Will not his Excellency solve this difficulty in the manner I have suggested and keep up the dignity of his office as well as the public life of his city?—Yours, etc.,

B. B. D.

C. P. Tank Road, Nov. 22.

AN APPEAL TO LORD WILLINGDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The thanks of the public are due to you for having boldly voiced their feelings of disgust at the movement set on foot by a few people to vote a memorial to his Excellency Lord Willingdon on behalf of the public of Bombay. His Excellency's regime has been a lengthy demonstration of utter failure. The opportunities which offered themselves for rendering help to the people in distress were, as it were, spurned by his Excellency. It would be supererogatory after all you have said and your correspondents have written, to recount all the items of failure of the administration, what time Lord Willingdon has been the Governor of Bombay. It is absurd to confound his personal qualities with his qualities as head of the Province and clamour for voting a memorial without any justification whatsoever. It is to be hoped that, while there is yet time, this foolish attempt will be given up. The over-enthusiastic admirers of Lord Willingdon are putting him in an unenviable position. So it would be wise for his Excellency himself to stop the proposed meeting, as even granting what is well nigh impossible, that the memorial is voted it would not be seemly for a Governor to accept it with a very large section of the community opposing it.—Yours, etc.,

R. GOPAL.

Girgaon, Nov. 23.

A FARCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an evidence of the unfortunate toadyism that prevails in the city, that a handful of people who have imagined themselves to be the spokesmen of the public should seek to say a thousand and one nice things of the administration of his Excellency Lord Willingdon which has been a failure, ending the whole farce by voting a memorial. Regrettable as it is, the most objectionable feature of this attempt is something more than its hole and corner character. In some points of his administration, his Excellency cannot be said merely to have failed. Gross ineptitude has been the dominant feature of his regime. An amiable and well-mannered gentleman his lordship is at once a weak and unsuccessful Governor. His achievements during the days of the Kaira trouble are alone by themselves a sufficient testimony to his Excellency's distinction. It is a pity that in the case of a Governor in whom the divisibility of personality as a social figure and an administrator has been so painfully manifest, people should make a mistake and fail to recognise that a memorial is quite uncalled for. The requisitionists of the Town Hall meeting have no right to speak for the general population and vote a memorial which is deeply resented.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Lal Bagh, Nov. 23.

INEPT ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done a public service in protesting against the unwarranted attempt of a few admirers of H. E. Lord Willingdon to arrogate to themselves the privilege of speaking in the name of the community in order to vote a memorial to his Excellency. Ordinarily one should protest against any such memorials in the case of Governors whose regime has not been marked by any special public good or any public reform. Much more so then should one be disposed in the case of a Governor whose administration has been characterised by great ineptitude. It is a duty which one owes to the publir emphatically to protest against the action of a few people who without any warranty whatsoever, have sought to prostitute the nam of the public.—Yours, etc.

"G."

WHAT HAS LORD WILLINGDON DONE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a movement, headed by some of the knights in shining armour, officials, semi-officials, Anglo-Indians, title-holders and capitalists, who thinking themselves to be the recognised leaders of the public of Bombay, have signed a requisition, to raise a suitable memorial to Lord Willingdon, in the name of the public of Bombay. Though the Sheriff of Bombay knows, that a counter-requisition was being signed, and more than a thousand signatures from the people of Bombay had been put the same, he with indecent haste calls a public meeting of the "citizens of Bombay," to consider a subject, about which there is no unanimity, but vigorous opposition, not from private motives or malice, but from a public sense of duty.

If we look at the past history of Bombay, there is not a single instance, where a Sheriff's meeting was called to raise a memorial to the Governor of Bombay; though of course, there was a public meeting called by the Sheriff in the Town Hall of Bombay in honour of Lord Ripon, but then the public of Bombay was unanimous. Also, he (Lord Ripon) had left the charge of the Viceregal *gadi* at the time, whereas Lord Willingdon is still on the "throne." Even Lord Hardinge, who was universally popular as a Viceroy, got no recognition from public meeting called by the Sheriff of Bombay.

If weath, power and influence be the sole test of the public feeling having no regard to the feelings of the vast politically minded people of Bombay, the meeting might be a success, as was the *purdah* Conference, attended by 500 self-constituted delegates from the whole of India. There are no two opinions as regards H. E.'s, social qualities, as well as his general spirit of sympathy. But in his administration, there are some spots, which are not likely to be washed away, by tons of flattery.

The first resounding work, during the administration, was the break-up of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay. Then, "Pressure and Persuasion" for the War-Loan from the poor of the Presidency, who it is proved have hardly one full meal a day. Then some acts of repression in obedience to the private circular of the Government of India. The Kaira scandal is too recent to be mentioned. The entreaties of Sir Dinsha Wacha, the Hon. Messrs. Parekh, and Patel and Mr. M. K. Gandhi could not move our "sympathetic" Governor, who could not sufficiently feel for the distress of the suffering ryot. The attachments and harassments of the ryot was a daily tale for several months. It was not put an end to till after the Delhi War Conference. Protection of the ryot was on official lips, but instead of the protection, Ma-bap Pratt holding Lord Willingdon's *carte blanche* allowed them to be persecuted by petty officials and his Excellency did not utter a word of warning or rebuke to the Autocrat, even in the Legislative Council.

Last winter, when the *ryot* was in dire distress, his Excellency and the Hon. Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner of the Northern Division said: "The Government are the protectors of the people." They described in glowing words, the relief measures taken by the Government during the great famine of 1900.

We find in the Census Report (1901) for the Bombay Presidency, prepared by Mr. Enthove, a high Governmen Official, the following candid admission:—"The grand total mortality, ascribable to special causes in the Presidency, for the areas where such special causes have operated freely, must have been in round figures about 3,000,000." It is known that 268,890 deaths out of the same were due to plague; so the huge balance of about 270,000,000 deaths were due to starvation and diseases due to the same cause.

How do his Excellency and Mr. Pratt account for things like this? Their idea of protection, in the circumstances, seems to be a myth, a pure fiction without any fact for basis so far as the relief of the famine stricken ryot is concerned. The Gujarat ryot is bearing the burden of heavy assessments and the bureaucracy as always impatient of outside interference. Because, some public leaders took up the case of the poor agriculturists, the Government took up what was regarded as an attitude of "vindictiveness and tyranny" towards the helpless agriculturists of Kaira, as was proved by the daily roll of attachments published in the press.

Mrs. Besant wrote only recently:—

"H. E. the Governor of Bombay has announced *coram publico* that with regard to Home Rulers:

I cannot honestly feel sure of the sincerity of their support, until I have come to a clear understanding with them and I have frankly expressed to them all that is in my mind.

"Apparently with this object in view his Excellency invited various prominent Home Rule Leaguers to his Conference, assuring "dear Mr. Kelkar" that there would be "open discussion" at the Conference, and that "any criticism or suggestions which speakers may make in the course of discussion will receive careful consideration of Government." Confiding in this assurance, the invited Home Rulers went to the Conference, never dreaming that they were invited to go there in order that they might be held up to public odium in the sight of Bombay, of India, of the world, and that the promised "open discussion" was to be withheld from them. It was alleged in the Middle Ages that "no faith need be kept with hereties," and safe conducts lured heretics to their doom. The modern version of the mediaeval principle seems to be that the ordinary considerations which bind men of honour in their dealings are not binding towards Home Rulers. Passports may be granted only to be cancelled when they have run the gauntlet of torpedoes and have reached a place of comparative safety, whence they are forced to return through the death-zone; money telegraphed to them may be detained, possibly confiscated; letters, may be opened and read, family secrets and intimacies disclosed; their banking accounts may be spied on; their telegrams may be detained and delivered when useless, or uselessly retelegraphed at a heavy charge; they may be arrested, imprisoned or interned at the whim of the Government and on the testimony of C. I. D. men and hidden informers. Now we have some of their chiefs invited merely to be publicly insulted, and this not in anger on anything done by them, but deliberately planned beforehand."

So much for his sympathy towards national aspirations. He is of course sympathetic in the sense, that he is far more liberal, than Lord Pentland, O'Dwyer, Craddock and Lord Ronaldshay, and passed for a more liberal instalment of reform, but *practical* sympathy for the suffering ryot was shown by the campaign of "pressure and persuasion" while the peasantry was half starving and Gujarat ryot was ordered to pay the revenue, notwithstanding the failure of crops. Even Sir Dinsha Wacha was "gagged" by him, while making a speech criticizing H. E.'s tour charges. His Lordship deserves credit for accepting Mr. Patel's Compulsory Education Bill.

It may be said that the system—the bureaucratic machine—is responsible for most of the unpopular acts of the administration. Then, the Governor, if he wants to "rule" as a popular administrator, (not being "popular" by Government House dinners to people living in bungalows on the Malabar Hill), must rise above the bureaucracy as was done by Lord Ripon and also by Lord Hardinge to a great extent, He would in that case have deserved a Memorial from the people, as a whole, and that Memorial would be permanent, because it would be enshrined in the hearts of the people.—Yours, etc.

DITCHER.

INDIA AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

HER RIGHT RECOGNISED.

SIR S. P. SINHA INTERVIEWED.

Sir S. P. Sinha, interviewed in Bombay yesterday by a representative of the Associated Press of India, said:—

"The Government of India is deputing me to represent them for the third time on the Imperial War Cabinet which is about to reassemble in London, in order to deliberate on the terms of peace. I naturally appreciate the high honour done to me personally, but I value it even more because the British Cabinet has definitely recognised the right of the Government of India to participate independently with the Governments of the Dominions overseas in all deliberations affecting the Empire as a whole.

"It is impossible for me to foretell what are the exact questions likely to arise either at the Imperial War Cabinet or at the Peace Conference. The public are to a large extent aware of the subjects discussed at the Imperial War Conference for the last two years. The resolutions of that body and most of its proceedings also have been duly published. I took part in all of them and also sat on several Committees of both the Imperial War Cabinet and the Conference this year as well as last year.

"I have endeavoured to make a special study with the assistance of Representatives of the Government of India, of commercial and economic questions affecting India which are likely to arise at the Peace Conference and I have been furnished with the views of the Government of India, Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile bodies and public associations in India. If doubtful points arise in the course of the proceedings I shall, of course, refer to the Government of India.

"I hope I may say without impertinence that the Government of India are actuated by a whole-hearted desire to protect Indian interests generally and in particular the interests of Indian producers and to further the development and expansion of Indian industries.

LARGER IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

"If my countrymen knew my instructions they would realize it as clearly as I do myself. But I hope that they will bear in mind that though Indian interests are our primary concern, larger Imperial interests have to be borne in mind and India must be prepared to bear her fair share of Empire responsibilities.

"The inspiring messages from the King-Emperor and the Prime Minister have touched both the heart and the imagination of India. Faith and confidence are dominent in our hearts; and we realize that the future is for those nations who will know how to regulate themselves and their affairs with patience, sobriety and due regard not only for their own interests, but also for the rights and interests of others."

LORD WILLINGDON'S ADMINISTRTION.

MR. HORNIMAN'S LECTURE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will speak on "Lord Willingdon's Administration" at a mass meeting to be held at Shantaram's Chawl to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

HINDENBURG'S GRIEVANCE

FRENCH DEMAND "IMPOSSIBILITIES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Nov. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—Hindenburg has telegraphed from Headquarters that enemy members of the Armistice Commission, especially the French, are showing less courteous behaviour, continually demanding impossibilities and that probably the French want an excuse to resume the war. Hindenburg warns the Government that the German army would be unable to resume war even against the French alone and concludes:—It is evident that hostile Governments will only conclude peace with a German Government supported by the majority of the people.

MACKENSEN ARRIVES IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—Mackensen has arrived in Berlin.

RETURN OF KAISER'S SUITE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Handelsblad" says several members of the Kaiser's suite have returned to Germany.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

PARIS.—The Dutch Legation in the course of a declaration regarding the ex-Kaiser, announces that he has not once gone outside the park of the chateau at Amerongen where he is interned.

KAISER JUST LIKE OTHER REFUGEES.

FRENCH DISSATISFACTION AT DUTCH EXPLANATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 24.

A note issued by the Dutch Legation in Paris says that the Kaiser entered Holland as a private person and that he will be accorded refuge like the thousands of other refugees during the present war. French opinion is decidedly dissatisfied with the Dutch explanation and holds that as there is no document relating to the Kaiser's abdication he ought to be interned.

MR. CLYNES DECIDES TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Speaking at Nottingham Mr. Clynes announced that his decision to leave Government was due to demands from organised Labour.

M. CLEMENCEAU TO MEET KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 24.

It is understood that M. Clemenceau will shortly visit a channel fort to meet King George and Queen Mary who are expected to arrive in France on November 28th. Their Majesties will visit Paris for the first time since the war.

GERMAN WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—"Vorwaerts" states that Admiral Beatty refused to negotiate with the delegates of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council because they did not prepresent any recognised government. The paper also states that America is holding up food supplies for Germany, pending German guarantees of a free constitution and fair distribution of supplies.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has signed a bill for national prohibition from July 1st next until the army is demobilised.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

BRITAIN'S REMONSTRANCE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.,

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

Great Britain's remonstrance to Germany regarding the treatment of prisoners was communicated to Field-Marshal Haig who despatched it to Spa. Field-Marshal Haig reports that he is taking all possible steps to alleviate the plight of prisoners, including the sending of motor-ambulances etc., ahead of Allied armies to rescue the weak.

OCCUPATION OF LIBERATED LOCALITIES.

GEN. CASTELNAU'S ENTRY INTO COLMAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 24.

The Havas Agency states: The successive occupation of liberated localities in Lorraine continues amid the greatest enthusiasm.

General Castelnau made a formal entry into Colmar and was acclaimed by the entire population.

From Moselle to the Vosges line reached to-day includes Thionville, Bouzonville, Sarreguemines, Bitche, Ingwiller, Roulaviller and Brumath.

ENTHUSIASM IN LIBERATED ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

A French communiqué says:—The occupation of liberated localities in the Lorraine and Alsace continued. The enthusiasm was wonderful, notably in General Castelnau's formal entry into Colmar.

NAMUR OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

A British communiqué says:—We have occupied Namur and crossed the Meuse south of Namur. We continued to advance on the whole front and reached the line of the Ourthe river. We are approaching Ardenne and Ambresin. Some hundreds of German guns, many machines and trench-mortars passed ito our possession on November 21st.

CEREMONIAL ENTRY INTO STRASSBURG.

TO TAKE PLACE ON DEC. 8.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 24.

At a Conference at the Elysee President Poincare, M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch decided that a ceremonial entry of civil authorities into Strassburg would take place on December 8th, the President, the Premier, Cabinet Ministers and delegations from both Chambers to be in attendance.

MINOR OFFICIALS IN METZ.

TO BE RETAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 23.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 24.

It has been decided that German functionaries in charge of minor official posts in Metz will be retained so long as they faithfully perform their duty towards France. It is hoped that their deep-rooted sense of discipline will enable them to serve France just as mechanically as they served Germany. Already there are indications on every side that people are cheerfully adapting themselves to new conditions.

SURRENDERED WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 24.

The first batch of German warships left the Firth of Forth for Scapa Flow yesterday.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF BAKU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 22.

A Press Communiqué says:—On the occupation of Baku by British and Russian troops on November 17th they were given an excellent reception by the inhabitants, especially by the poorer classes. Much looting was done in the town by the Turkish troops during the three days prior to their withdrawal.

ARMENIANS OF ARARAT FORM INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Nov. 24.

Reuter is informed that the Armenians of Ararat have formed an independent republic, consisting of two million Caucasian Armenians.

MR. MCADOO RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. midnight Nov. 24.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. McAdoo has resigned his Secretaryship to Treasury and his Director-Generalship of Railroads.

INFLUENZA IN NEW ZEALAND

HEAVY TOLL EXACTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 24.

WELLINGTON (New Zealand).—Influenza is still taking a heavy toll in New Zealand, especially amongst the natives. Hotels and breweries are close. Newspapers have been asked not to publish mortality statistics. The Government has sanctioned the closing of banks at discretion owing to depleted staffs.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL EFFORT.

PREMIER'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 24.

In the course of a second speech at Wolverhampton the Premier referring to Britain's enormous industrial effort mentioned that the guns we had been using for the last two years were guns, nobody ever dreamt would be taken except to a siege. He remembered how great soldiers scoffed at the idea that such heavy guns could be dragged to a battlefield. At the end of the war we had two hundred times as many of these guns as we had at the beginning. We had captured sixty times more German guns during the last three months than we possessed at the beginning of the war. The Prussians had never understood our spirit. "It was a sight," said the Premier, "to see the Briton who had become lethargic, who was half slumbering like a great lazy giant, rise up and bend his back to the task and strike such a blow that the enemy reeled from his throne." (Cheers.)

20 MORE SUBMARINES SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. midnight Nov. 24.

Twenty more submarines surrendered at Harwich to-day.

BATTLESHIPS SURRENDERED ON 21ST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. midnight Nov. 24.

The following is a list of the ships which surrendered yesterday: Nine battleships, namely, Friedrich-der-Grosse, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral von Reuter who was in command of the whole force, Konig Albert, Kaiser, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Kaiserin, Bayern, Markgraf, Prinzregent Luitpold, Grosser Kurfuerst; five battle-cruisers, namely, Seydlitz, flying the broad pennant of Commodore Taegert, Derfflinger, Von der Tann, Hindenburg, Moltke; seven light cruisers, namely, Karlsruhe, flying the broad pennant of Commodore Harder, Emden, Frankfort, Nuernberg, Brummer, Koln, Bremen.

The forty-nine latest type destroyers were from the first, second, third, sixth and seventh flottilas. The battleship Konig was unable to make a voyage, while the battle-cruiser Mackensen is not yet completed. These will be surrendered later.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
Recd. midnight Nov. 24.

WASHINGTON.—America's huge new naval programme to be completed by 1920 is officially announced as follows: 350 submarine-chasers, 112 patrolboats, 40 submarines, 50 mine-sweepers, 25 tugs, 5 dreadnoughts and 350 destroyers.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT POSITION.

PRECAUTION FOR ESCAPE OF MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Petrograd via Berlin, says that the Russian Soviet Government has ordered the cruiser Aurora to be ready to sail from the mouth of the Neva at the shortest notice. Members of Government, if endangered will immediately board the cruiser and proceed to a neutral port.

BERLIN SOVIET.

FAVOURS NATIONALISATION OF FACTORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd. midnight, Nov. 24.

A message from Berlin states that the Berlin Soviet has passed a resolution favouring the nationalisation of all great factories and estates.

LORD ROBERT CECIL RESIGNS.

DISAGREEMENT REGARDING WELSH-DISESTABLISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. midnight Nov. 24.

Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has resigned owing to a disagreement with Government as regards Welsh Disestablishment.

MR. CLYNES.

NOT TO SERVE ON NEW GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. midnight Nov. 24.

Mr. Clynes, Food Controller, announces that he will not accept office in the new Government.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN GUJARAT.

DECLARATION OF FAMINE NECESSARY.

MR. I. K. YAJNIK'S REPORT.

Mr. I. K. Yajnik has just finished an inquiry into the condition of the affected areas of Gujarat and has issued the following statement for the consideration of the public:—

I give below a statement showing the amount of rain recorded at the different stations of the area under inquiry * from the 1st January to 30th September 1918 side by side with the figures of average rainfall approximately calculated to that date.

Ahmedabad District.

	This year	average.
Ahmedabad	9—23	28—36
Prantiffi	6—78	29—81
Modasa	10—76	32—49
Sanand	7—2	27—66
Viramgam	8—50	25—90
Kharaghoda	7—82	17—52
Mandal	9— 2	20—89
Dholka	3— 9	30—49
Dhandhuka	6—36	24—81
Ranpur	11—81	21—09
Dholera	6—94	24—15
Ghogha	13—67	24—12

Kaira District.

Kaira	7-28	32—35
Mahemedabad	3—82	24—81
Matar	4—86	28—0
Nadiad	7—33	33—18
Mahudha	6—2	31—14
Kapadvanj	8—90	29—01
Thasra	9—88	31—58
Dakore	11—15	30—59
Anand	9—94	33—54
Borsad	6—8	32—74
Godhra	15—52	35—77
Dohad	11—63	25—28
Jhalod	13—4	26—37

Rise in prices of food and fodder is another standard for judging the measure of scarcity. A table comprising the prices of principal food-stuffs recorded on 15th October 1918 with those noted on 31st May 1918 is given below:—

(lbs. per rupee.

	WHEAT.		RICE.	
	15th Oct.	31st May.	15th Oct.	31st May
Bombay	7—10	8—14	8—14	...
Ahmedabad	9—0	10—0	8—0	10—0
Kaira	7—8	9—8	8—0	10—4
Panch Mahals	8—0	10—0	8—0	10—0
Broach	9—0	...	11—0	...
Surat	7—6	9—5	9—4	11—2
	JUWAR.		BAJARI.	
	15th Oct.	31st May.	15th Oct.	31st May
Bombay	6—2	9—12	6—0	10—4
Ahmedabad	...	...	6—6	11—0
Kaira	...	...	6—0	11—0
Panch Mahals	...	...	6—0	10—0
Broach	10—0	...	8—0	...
Surat	6—8	9—4	6—8	11—2

The monthly return of prices noted on the 20th September shows that a Bengal maund of dry grass could be obtained in Bombay for Rs. 2-7-5, in Ahmedabad for Rs. 3-14-5 in Broach for Rs. 2-6-5 and in Surat for Rs. 3. no figures having been given for Kaira and Panch Mahals. Prices obtaining in areas outside the scope of our inquiry have also been noted here as their general level in a homogenous area is to be considered. These figures tell their own tale. The rise in prices is due in a large measure to the war condition and the difficulties of transport but normal Kharif crops would have levelled the prices appreciably. Their rise therefore is a distinct indication of famine conditions.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

I may say at once that in my opinion the unirrigated crops have practically failed in the whole of the Ahmedabad, and the Kaira Districts and the larger part of the Panch Mahals. This is not to say that there is not an ear of corn or a blade of grass in any part of the affected area. In the first place the fields sown with canal or well water are generally covered with the fairly good crops which are now being harvested. In the unirrigated area which is by far the larger, conditions vary from field to field, fdom village to village, from Taluka to Taluka. The failure or the condition of crops depends or the number and the seasonableness of the showers, the fertility and the quality of the soil, the prevalence of the agricultural diseases and other miscellaneous circumstances, Hence in these areas the condition varies from total failure of crops where there is literally not an ear of corn, or a blade of grass—and this has happened in the larger part of the affected area—to a couple of maunds of Bajri or a few hundred bundles of grass which might maintain the agriculturist and his cattle for a couple of months. When the most fertile and the most fortunate villages have thus obtained a few months' stock of grain and fodder, the conditions of the rest may be better imagined than described.

AFFECTED AREAS.

For the purposes of this report I propose to roughly divide the affected area into three classes. But before doing so it should be noted that the classification is based on the general condition of groups of villages leaving the special circumstances of individual villages out of consideration.

I. The area where unirrigated crops have entirely failed and where there are no or few irrigational facilities is the most seriously affected and demands immediate relief. In the Ahmedabad District the Bhal tract including parts of Dholka and Dhandhuka, the tract comprising and adjoining the Nal Kantha including parts of South Viramgam, South-west Sanand, and South-west Dholka nearly the whole of the Modasa Peta Mahal and the extreme north of Prantij are sorely affected. In Kaira practically the whole of Matar and Mehemedabad, parts of Nadiad and Kapadwanj, Mal tract of Thasra and the Kantha village of Anand and Borsad are most affected. In Panch Mahals the larger part of Godhra and Dohad and the whole of Jhalod are included in this category. In the areas above described good bullocks and buffaloes have begun to be sold or sent to Panjarapoles, some cattle have already died of starvation and heards of emaciated cattle are to be seen wandering about very freely grazing o nthe roots of grass, scatched out of the ground. I have also reasons to believe that the old and the infirm have begun to feel the effects of starvation in this area.

II. Then comes the area in which unirrigated crops have completely failed but which are provided with an appreciable number of wells or canals. This includes in the Ahmedabad District, west Dhandhuka, eastern part of Sanand and Dholka adjoining the Sabarmati, and parts of the Daskroi Talukas. In Kaira there are no villages of this class worth mentioning. A few acres here and there with high Juwar stocks waving in the air or a few heaps here and there of newly harvested fodder greet the eyes of the visitor; but they are veritable oasis in the desert. While the able-bodied adults and children will continue to be employed on irrigated fields for some time in this area fodder famine is acutely felt by the mass of agriculturists and the infirm are already in a bad way. This area should be relieved almost immediately after the first has been dealt with.

III. Lastly there is the area which has yielded some Khariff crops and which are also provided with an appreciable number of wells. Ghogha, parts of Viramgam and Prantij Taluka are of this description in the Ahmedabad district. In Kaira, parts of Nadiad, Anand and Borsad and a few villages of Thasra are comprised in this class. Mention also must be made of a number of villages on the skirts of Dohad Taluka and less villages Jhalod which have yielded even a low quantity of maize, the staple food of the poor in that area. As stated above this area also is likely to suffer from the effects of acute famine after a couple of months.

DECLARATION OF FAMINE NEEDED.

Coming now to the methods of relief I would urge Government in the first instance to declare the existence of famine conditions in the affected areas of Gujarat. In reply to a question put by the Honourable Mr. Harilal Desaibhai at a recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Government have stated "that Government have called for the detailed reports of the Commissioners on the situation and after consideration of these reports, the declaration of famine will be made when necessary." We had the last showers in the early beginning of September and it is strange indeed that Collectors and Commissioners have not yet sent detailed reports on the conditions of areas under their charge two months after the fate of monsoon had been definitely decided. The peasants and the public are in no mood to tolerate such sluggishness and apathy and it is high time that Government committed themselves to a policy of famine relief by declaring the existence of famine in the affected area.

Closely following upon such a declaration should come the announcement of a liberal policy of wholesale suspensions and remissions of land revenue in the whole of the affected area. I have divided the affected area into 3 classes according to the degrees of distress and the needs of relief But as already stated the best areas have yielded but scanty outturns of grain and fodder and we have no hesitation in saying that these are as much entitled as the rest to wholesale suspensions and remissions. Revenue suspends last year and canal water charges included in the land revenue in the Daskroi villages should be remitted. Nor should there be any delay in announcing the policy. Indeed if the recommendations of Famine Commission were to be duly followed such a policy should have been already announced if not as regards the whole of the areas, at least regarding Talukas like Thasra and Kapadvanj where the first revenue instalment begins on the 5th of December. Announcements regarding the remaining area should be made not later than the first week of December as the first instalment generally begins on the 5th January. The policy of suspensions and remissions is calculated almost as much to give heart to the people in the early stages of famine as to relieve their economic condition. Government should be warned both against an illiberal policy and undue delay in announcing it lest they should provoke forces of popular discontent such as were witnessed in the Kaira campaign.

VALUATION OF CROPS.

I may be permitted to emphasise two points in this connection. First is the condition of the cotton crops. There are two varieties of cotton grown in the affected area (a) Jadio and (b) Kanvi. The first variety once sown yields crops for three successive years and hence it might be expected that the area covered by this variety would give a normal out-turn this year. Now this area is comparatively very small. Then the failure of the late rains and the extraordinarily scorching October heat have deprived these cotton plants of much of their vitality and thinned their ranks. The prospects of the Kanvi variety which is sown over a larger area are either quite hopeless—the plants being too stunted to benefit by dew or a casual shower—or are at their best extremely doubtful. In areas where they are apparently in good condition, yellow flowers appearing on the best cotton plants at present are a sure omen of bad crops. The greatest caution should therefore be exercised in estimating the anna valuation of cotton by revenue officials who are now and then found giving rosy pictures of its future harvest.

The second point to which I should call attention is that officials should be strictly advised not to take the high prices of cotton, Juwar, Bajri and fodder, in consideration, in estimating their anna valuation. Famine conditions themselves have pushed up the prices already raised by the war. To seriously consider, therefore, the high prices of the comparatively miserable outturns of food and fodder where they have been at all obtained, would amount to the perpetration of gross and perverse injustice. Then again the anna valuation can be deduced only by a comparison of the amount of this year's crops with those of the normal year. But a comparison of the total value of this year's crop with those of the normal year would be utterly delusive as it would give an altogether false idea about the ryot's economic condition. With the prices of crops have risen the prices of all the necessities of life and then the money value of the crops would remain mostly imaginary as they would barely meet with the peasants' wants for a couple of months.

STIMULATION OF AGRICULTURE.

Next in importance to the question of suspensions and remissions is the need of stimulating and helping the cultivation of Ravi crops, summar, Juwar and Lucerne grass in as large an area as possible. A very good practice is followed in the Baroda State by which by far the larger portion of Tagavi is sanctioned for payment for digging new wells and repairing old ones in the initial stages of famine. Reports of famine operation in the Baroda State show how this wise and liberal policy has resulted in increasing the number of wells which are a veritable protection against the worst effects of famine. I should recommend the adoption of a similar policy here and officials and non-officials should co-operate in popularsing well Tagavi and inducing as many peasants as possible to dig wells with which Ravi and Juwar can be sown. The agricultural department should also help by strengthening its staff and making a number of boring machines available to peasants in each Taluka on convenient terms. It is understood that the number of these plants and the methods of working them are far from satisfactory. The department should show its keen appreciation of the needs of the situation by quickly moving in the matter.

I further recommend that the Agricultural department should send out specially qualified men to suitable areas in order to induce agriculturists to sow Lucerne grass—Rajako in their fields. There are large areas where sub-soil water is not very deep and where Lucerne grass could be very easily sown and cropped with water from Kachha wells, if only Government gave Tagavi for digging these wells and for Kosh, Varat etc., and made Lucerne seeds and necessary agricultural advice available to the peasants. If the experiment was shown to be successful at a few places it would be safely imitated elsewhere till hundreds of acres would continue to yield grass crops in rotation till the next monsoon and relieved the scarcity of fodder to an appreciable extent.

The Irrigation Department also should blossom into activities calculated to relieve the hard pressed peasants. So far from this being the case we have noticed instances of its cruel disregard of the needs of the situation. The Department has very nearly exacted sums of money which must be considered exorbitant at present, for filling the Aslali Tank with canal water and for letting out a few acres of scanty grass near the Bokh Tank at Prantij. Government should immediately pass orders on their Irrigation Officers asking them to fill village tanks with water wherever possible and to open up grass areas in their charge for cattle grazing without charging any money for these concessions.

WANTED LIBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF TAGAVI.

Tagavi should be liberally distributed as far as possible at the villages for the purchase of seeds Kosh, Varat and for maintenance till harvests of irrigated crops where necessary. Government have recently stated in the Legislative Council that they have sanctioned 9½ lakhs of rupees for distribution as Tagavi in the Gujarat districts in addition to Rs. 73,000 sanctioned before. But it is not enough. While the sums granted may be considered sufficient for the present, Government should issue special instructions to the Revenue officials to distribute Tagavi among those who need it without compelling them to undergo dilatory formalities and without putting them to the inconvenience of travelling miles of distance more than once for receiving paltry sums. Government should also inform their subordinates that more sums should be sanctioned as soon as the present allotments were exhausted.

FODDER SUPPLY.

I now turn to the question of fodder supply. It is a part of the accepted policy of Government in famine years to import large quantities of fodder at different places in the affected areas and to sell it to agriculturists at a concession rate. Government have recently stated in the Legislative Council that they had moved 25 lakhs lbs. of grass in North Gujarat which are now exhausted. I take strong exception to the latter statement as we know that a large number of grass bales are still in stock at Nadiad and Barejadi. Government have made the statement apparently because they should have found it difficult to explain the existence of the stock when the demand for the cheap fodder is very urgent. The fact is that Government grass is sold only to those agriculturists who have sown Juvar or Ravi crops with their bullocks, about 2 bundles of grass being given per bullock. Now these crops can be sown only where wells or other irrigational facilities are available. Agriculturists fortunate enough to have wells would have to travel in some cases 20 or 30 miles from their villages before they can alight upon Government stocks of grass. There are whole Talukas and parts of Talukas like Matar, Dholka, Modasa the Kantha villages of Anand and Borsad where grass is not available within their limits. A cry is heard from hundreds of villages asking for cheap fodder not only for bullocks employed on well cultivation but for also other bullocks and for all valuable cattle in maintaining whom Government as well as the people should be keenly interested. We have been told that Government have appointed a special officer to command grass operations in this Presidency and that he is for the present engaged in taking stock of the existing resources. Meanwhile valuable time is passing, hundreds of cattle are dying and thousands of the very best cattle are being sold away at very cheap rates or are being sent to Panjara Poles where they are herded with the diseased and old cattle and where they would die or be starved out before the next monsoon. The situation is fairly serious and Government while making calculations about the available quantities of grass should in the first instance import into every centre of the affected Talukas large quantities of grass sufficient to last one or two months and should freely sell it at the concession rate of Rs. 15 per thousand for the maintenance not only of bullocks employed on wells but all valuable cattle. The necessary quantity of grass should be immediately purchased from private merchants who are making a roaring business at various stations between Surat and Bombay.

It appears from an answer given by Government at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council that Government have not yet begun to distribute grass as Tagavi. This is a sad dereliction of Government duty Government should lose no time in beginning to give this form of relief in the worst affected areas.

A Central Committee in Bombay should supplement Government efforts in this direction with the help of District and Taluka Committees. The work of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee in the famine year 1911-12 affords an excellent model of this kind of work which should be followed up this year without any delay. Local Government should facilitate the fodder operations of such a committee by making the necessary number of waggons available to them as also by obtaining the concession rate for the payment for grass moved by such committees as well as private merchants.

HUMAN RELIEF.

Turning to human relief the necessities of the situation are quite plain. Test works should have been already started by Government in creas of Class I where grass-picking has practically ceased to afford labour to the poor. The September shower and the prevalence of Influenza epedemic may account in some measure for delay in starting these works. But every day that Government and Collectors postpone opening test works in areas hit hardest by famine, they are guilty of the breach of a most humane and responsibile duty. Areas of class II should also be dealt with almost immediately, while relief works should be started in areas of Class III, after a couple of months when agricultural labour and scanty stocks of grass and grain run short. A word as regards test works where the wages are lower and the conditions of work stricter than on ordinary famine works. Considering the special conditions of the present famine year preceded as it was in the affected areas by an year of excessive rainfall and complicated by war conditions and also in view of prevalence of the epidemic which have left the village population thinned in numbers and physically weakened and of the great delay in opening these works we would request Government to make the ordinary conditions of famine works applicable to test works. The rates of wages and work should be normal from the first and dependents of the workers should be maintained at the works. I would further suggest that in view of the abnormal rise in prices and their somewhat fluctuating character arrangements should be made by charge officers to make grain available to labourers at the rate on which the wage is calculated either through Government of private agencies.

The beginning of gratuitous relief in villages should generally coincide with the opening of the works. At present however this relief is long over due and is required in all but the very best villages as evidenced by the complaints which have reached us about the large numbers of the weak and infirm.—deprived in many cases of their supporters by the epidemic—who are compelled to starve more or less in all areas. Government should begin dispensing this relief with energy and promptness.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS NEEDED.

I am convinced however that Government relief works and gratuitous relief will not be sufficient to meet with the present situation. War has combined with famine in pushing up the prices to an unprecedented level. Lower middle classes and the poor should be relieved by opening cheap grain shops first in every taluka and then in one or more centres within each taluka to sell grain either at cost price or at a little loss according to the growing needs of the people. Some shops have already been started by four agencies: (1) municipalities (2) local grain committees, (3) private merchants, and (4) some philanthropic individuals, much as these shops deferred from each other, their common feature is that they sell grain at a rate lower than the ordinary market rate, the difference varying from 4 annas to nearly 12 annas or a rupee per maund. Merchants who agree to sell corn at a profit of less than one anna on a rupee and other agencies who desire to sell it either at a cost price or at a loss are given priority certificates by the Controller on the recommendation of the Collector which enable them to get wagons for importing grain. There are however some talukas like Matar, Dholka and Dhandhuka which are not still provided with any such shops and there are at present no local committees to supervise the working of the private merchants' shops anywhere. Even with the priority certificates Committees and merchants are hampered in their operations by not getting enough number of waggons with the result that stocks bought at distant stations have to be occasionally sold off the spot while grain is badly required at the shop. Besides, local committees and municipalities are not generally in a position to invest large sums of money in buying necessary quantities of grain though they have funds enough to pay off the deficit for a couple of months. To meet with these difficulties and to assist in opening and supervising cheap grain shops at all the Taluka centres we suggest that a Central Comittee should be started in Bombay which should take charge of operations in grain as well as fodder. Municipalities and Local committees which open or maintain these shops would communicate with the Bombay Committee which would make arrangements with the Controller for the necessary supplies of grain as well as waggons. Private merchants running such shops would be able to take the assistance of the Bombay Committee if they consented to work according to a few broad rules under the supervision of local committees. The organisation of a Central Committee, we trust will encourage local bodies and the generous public to organise grain Committees and open shops where they do not obtain to-day. Government is requested to give the very best facilities to the Bombay Committee when it is started and to lighten their control on private grain business which when made effective will lessen the need of such shops.

There are classes of village population who would prefer death to work on Government Relief Works and whose sense of self-respect would be keenly offended in receiving Government gratuitous relief according to the prescribed rules. Poor Patidars and Rajputs, Girrasias and Talukdars and Pardanashin ladies are included in this closs. Local Grain Committees should arrange for their relief by preparing lists of such persons residing in the neighbouring villages and sending grain doles to their doors from time to time.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMED UP.

We will now sum up our recommendations:—

(1). Government should forthwith declare the existence of famine conditions in the affected areas of Gujrat.

(2). Government should announce forthwith a liberal policy of wholesale suspensions and remissions by the end of this month or at the latest in the beginning of the next month.

(3). Government should specially earmark large sums of Tagavi for payment for digging new wells and repairing old ones.

(4). Government and District Officers should take pains to see that the large sums sanctioned as payment for Tagavi are distributed promptly at the villages without putting the agriculturists to much inconvenience and Government should assure their subordinates that more sums will be sanctioned when the present allotments are exhausted.

(5) * * * *

(6). Government should make as many boring machines as possible available in each Taluka and simplify the mode of its working.

(7). Government should with a view to encourage the cultivation of Lucerne grass on as large an area as possible and should make expert agricultural advice and Lucerne seeds and Tagavi for Kachha wells available to those who would grow it in selected areas.

(8). Government should ask the Irrigation Officers to fill village tanks with canal water and open grass areas wherever possible without charging anything for these concessions.

(9). Government should forthwith begin giving grass as Tagavi in the worst affected areas.

(10). Government should promptly import large stock of grass in the centre of all Talukas which are worst affected, purchasing them if necessary from private merchants and sell them at the rate of Rs. 15 per 1,000 lbs.

(11). Local Committees should co-operate with a Central Committee in Bombay in importing grass for sale at cheap rates in the affected areas to supplement Government efforts in this direction.

(12) Local Government should obtain from Government of India the concession rate for importing grass in the affected areas.

(13). Government should immediately open test works on conditions applying to ordinary famine works and begin giving gratuitous relief in the worst affected areas.

(14). The Central Committee in Bombay should co-operate with local committees, and Municipalities in opening-cheap grain shops. Poor Patidars, Girrasias, Pardanashin ladies, etc., should be given grain doles from these shops.

(15). Government should give the very best facilities to such Bombay and local committees in carrying on their operations in food and fodder.

The pressing nature of the situation and the slackness of Government in dealing with it has prompted us to submit this report at an early date. In my anxiety to do so I have not only been barred, from inquiring into the condition of the remaining areas of Gujarat but I have also been put to some hurry in surveying the area under consideration and preparing our report about it. I trust, in conclusion, that the consideration of this report by the public will, in some measure, call attention to the crying necessities of the situation and may not only stimulate Government in the performance of its duties but may also be the starting point for the organization of public bodies here and elsewhere for Famine Relief.

P. S.—After this report was drafted Government have issued press notes regarding control of grain and fodder which however do not necessitate any change in the substance of recommendations.

I. K. YAJNIK.

* I have called this area affected, but I do not presume to say anything as regards the remaining parts of Guiarat which I have not inquired into. I may however mention in passing that information from villages of Surat and Broach Districts indicate the existence of fodder famine and partial failure of crops.

LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD."

FAREWELL BANQUET IN HONOUR OF LORD WILLINGDON.

Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood," No. 1041, of the Scottish Constitution, held a farewell banquet on Friday, the 22nd instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, in honour of his Excellency Lord Willingdon, who is one of the Past Masters of the Lodge. Owing to ill health the Grand Past Master of All Scottish Masonry in India, Sir Frank Beaman, was unable to be present on the occasion. The Hon. Mr. G. S Curtis, the present Master, presided at the table and amongst those present there were H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. A. B. Marten, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Meherban the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. P. M. Kanga, Mr. P. J. Mead the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan, Mr. Jehangeer C. Mistree, Mr. Mohamedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Mr. R. B. Milne, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Mr. A. W. Wise, Mr. A. N. Thorpe, Mr. G. H. Bowman, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. F. W. Cresswell, Mr. R. M. D. Wadia, Mr. D. M. Wadia, Dr. K. D. Cooper, Mr. M. F. Khan, Mr. M. M. Shirazi, Mr. J. E. Sabja, Mr. R. B. Patel, Mr. L. M. Wadia, Mr. Nariman H. M. Doctor, Mr. F. Morgan, Mr. Mirza Ali A. Khan, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad, Mr. Narottum Morarji, Khan Bahadur Jacob Israel, Mr. J. H. Mody, Mr. K. N. Lavangia, Mr. K. R. Dave, Mr. G. V. Desai, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. M. H. Mody, Mr. O. M. Nagersheth, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. B J. Desai, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. E. Benfold, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Col. R. F. Brewster, Col. Ormiston, Mr. R. C. H. Barnard, Mr. T. Watts, Meherban the Chief of Sangli, Mr. M. J. Mowla, Sirdar Biwalkar and others.

The Constitutional Toasts were drunk and Mr. P. M. Kanga, Grand Master Depute replied on behlf of Grand Lodge. The Hon. Mr. Curtis proposed the toast of the evening which was responded to by Lord Willingdon. The Hon. Mr. Curtis presented his Excellency with a Past Master's Jewel which the Lodge had voted on the latter's retirement from the office of Master. The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell gave the toast of the Guests to which Col. Ormiston, Deputy District Grand Master of Burma replied. After a very pleasant and convivial evening the assembly dispersed at about 11 p.m.

A BICYCLE HOG.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please favour me by publishing the following in your much valued paper?

I have been seeing for the last two or three months a European gentleman riding a cycle along the Elphinstone Road Bridge. This gentleman pushes aside or knocks down other persons who, he pretends, come in his way. As a result these men are sometimes hurt and this reckless rider passes on in glee. Several times have I witnessed this fact, but I did not mind it, thinking that he might be some uncouth, low-born rascal playing tricks in fun.

Yesterday, while I was going along the bridge, I happened to see, to my disappointment, that this hon'ble gentleman riding underneath the bridge in the direction of the Loco Office, Parel, *purposely* knocked down a blind beggar who was standing on the footpath. The poor beggar fell down and was hurt in the face, blood flowing from his nostrils.

Will these unnecessary disturbances on the part of the gentleman be checked in future?—Yours, etc.,

Parel, Nov. 21. OBSERVER.

CHRISTMAS RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be rendering a most valuable public service if you will kindly support my humble suggestion, with your never-failing influential imprematur to the ever-obliging Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. Railways to fittingly celebrate the Memorable victory of the Allies by issuing once again concession tickets for Christmas time which during the war was unfortunately put a stop to, and thus earn the appreciation and gratitude of the travelling public.—Yours, etc.,

"CITIZEN."

FLAGS AND NO FLAGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the present time when flags of the Allied nations are being flown all over, to celebrate the conclusion of hostilities, is there any reason why the flagstaff in front of the House of Correction, Byculla, should not bear a "Jack"?

On such a day as the 12th instant this flag was not hoisted till about mid-day! Is the Public Works Department responsible for this delay?—Yours, etc.,

"X."

Bombay, Nov. 22.

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BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

C C 1250-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Merwanji and Co a firm v Lalji Doongersey, Motichand and D, 27-8-18.

996-18—Mirza M and M, Jethabhai Rupji v Dr Dinshaw Framji Commissariatwalla, Suderdas and Co, 13-9-18.

1556-18—Khandwalla and Co, Punamchand Dhanmal a firm v Premji Dharamsee, J O 7-11-18.

C C 1636-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v Messrs Lalji Jugjiwan a firm, 14-11-18.

C C 1645-18—Payne and Co, Gordhandas Karsondas v Keshevlal Ujamsey a firm, 15-11-18.

C C 1646-18—Payne and Co, Gordhandas Karsondas v Dwarkadas Gordhandas, 15-11-18.

906-18—G B Pandya, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Bal Govind Bapulal, Dubash and Co, 15-11-18.

C C 1672-18—Mulji and Tha, Bhimaji Motiji a firm v Bhuleji Bhurmal a firm, Ragh N and Co, 18-11-18.

C C 1685-18—Mulji and Tha, Natwarlal Maganlal a firm v Balmakund Chandanmal a firm, 19-11-18.

C C 1684-18—Mulji and Tha, Natwarlal Maganlal a firm v Narandas Mathuradas a firm, Mulla and M, 19-11-18.

LIST B (COUNSEL.)

1637—Maivi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hukumchand Saroopchand v Abraham E J Abraham Ariatwalla, Ard H D and Co, Notice 12-11-18.

1407-17—Jamshedji R and D, Hassanally Badruddin v Jivaji Ibrahimji and ors, Ard H D and Co, 30-9-18.

1056-18—Little and Co, Ebrahimji Adamji Peerbhoy v Sardar Sayadianna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edg G W and Co, 25-10-18.

1059-18—Little and Co, Allibhoy Mulla Jivanji v Sardar Sayadianna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Payne and Co, 15-10-18.

1058-18—Little and Co, Abdul Kadar Shaikh Mahomedbhoy v Sardar Syaddina Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edg G W & Co, 25-10-18.

1060-18—Little and Co, Rahimtali Mahomedally v Sardar Syaddina Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edg G W and Co, 25-10-18.

1057-18—Little and Co, Allibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy v Sardar Syaddur Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edg G W and Co, 25-10-18.

1061-18—Little and Co, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy v Sardar Syaddina Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edg G W and Co, 25-10-18.

1062-18—Little and Co, Abdul Hassan Adamji Peerbhoy v Sirdar Sayaddina Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edgelow G W and Co, 25-10-18.

1063-18—Little and Co, Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhoy v Sirdar Sayaddina Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edg G W and Co, 25-10-18.

1064-18—Little and Co, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy v Sirdar Sayaddina Taher Saifuddin Saheb, Edg G W and Co, 25-10-18.

600-18—Jehangir and S, Ebrahimji Mulla Samsoodin and Co a firm v Mahomedalli Abdulalli Patheria, Mehta D and L, 7-11-18.

1000-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Joravarmal Rajmal a firm v K H Kayani and Co, Ard H D and Co, 18-11-18.

1709-18—Sabnis and Gore, Dattatrya Shridhar Diwadkar v Mangesh Balcrishna Pandit, J O 26-11-18.

LONG CAUSES.

827-17—Little and Co, Wolf and Sons (in liquidation) v Messrs Dadiba Khimji & Co a firm, Craigie B and C, Payne and Co, Part heard.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ld, Edgelow G W and Co.

78-17—Wadia G and Co, Rustam Hormusji v Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia and ors, M B Chothia.

510-16—Manilal and K, Baiaji Bapuji a firm v R D Sethna, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1305-17—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani and ors v Shankersing Nowrangsing, Shamrao M and H.

1318-17—Shamrao M and H, Shankersing Nowrangsing v Bai Rehmatbai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta and Co, Purshotam Krishna Vete v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Khambatta and Co.

968-17—N C Dalal, Viraji Keraji a firm v Purshotam Madan a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

867-17—Craigie B and C, Revashanker Valabhji v Mathuradas Murarji a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1142-16—Kanga and Sayani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

826-17—Shroff and D, Messrs Navlaji Dipaji & Co a firm v J T Mistry, Jam R and D.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v Monghibai widow, Manch and N.

1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff & D.

227-18—Edg G W and Co, Bai Mani widow v Chhaganlal Bhicabhai and ors, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MORTEN.

MOTIONS.

733-15—Edg G W and Co, The Indian Engineer and Co a firm v Dwarkadas Jekisondas Gangadhar, Payne and Co.

1105-18—Surveyor and Co, Govind Narayen v Moorji Hirji and ors, M B Chothia.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1640-18—Mulji and Tha, Nandlal Brijvallabhdas v Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla and M, For Judgment O XII R 6 C P C.

TESTEMENTARY SUITS.

1-18 Re Pitamberdas Chaganlal deceased, in person, Amratlal Pranjiwandas v Bai Jhabu widow and others, Jam R and D, Madhowji K and Ch.

15-17—Re Pitamberdas Chaganlal deceased, Madhowji K and Ch, Nanalal Pitamberdas v Bai Jhabu and Amratlal Pranjiwandas, Jamshedji R and D, Mehta D and L.

ADJOURNED PETITION,

In Re Indian Trust Act II of 1882—Captain and V, In Re Deed of Declaration of Trust dated 2nd May 1910 v Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and ors.

SHORT CAUSE.

940-18—Shroff and D, Passu Khimji v Vardhman Jetsi a firm, Captain and V.

1047-18—Surveyor and Co, Dorabji Minocherji Kanga v Gajanan Hari Kanolker, Crawford B and Co.

T and I J—Re Syed Mahomed Maswood deceased, Captain and V, v Mahomed Rowshan Abdul Bare and others, petitioners.

LONG CAUSES.

276-16—Patell and Ez, Hooseinbhai widow v Abdul Hoosain Ahmedally, Sabnis & Gore.

1095-17—Amin and D, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Husein and anr v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and ors, Vachha and Co.

977-17—M B Chothia, Dadiba Hormusji Billimoria v The Hon Mr. Pheroz Cursetji Sethna and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1112-17—Mulla and M, Vasanji Keshowji v Abdulla Allarakhia and Co a firm, Payne and Co. For postponement.

842-17—Khambatta and Co, Cooverbai widow v Dhaibai widow and ors, Nanu H and Co, Khambatta and Co.

417-17—Shamrao M and H, Ghellabhai Monji and anr v Sha Hirji Deosey and ors.

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A RETROSPECT.

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A FAMILIAR NOTE.

Other extracts from "Le Siege de Paris" seem to strike a note very familiar to us to-day. "Ah! how little they knew these Northern barbarians, these sons of the Vandals, whom Louis Blanc compared, in his picturesque style, to Mohicans who had passed through the 'Ecole Polytechnique.' They were not stray shells that began to rain upon the great city, the real capital of modern civilisation; they were deliberate, and if, contrary to all diplomatic usages, M. Bismarck had not previously warned us, it is because there was no need to trouble themselves about the conquered. . . . It was in fact our fault! Why had we resisted so long? Why did we not stretch out voluntarily our arms for the chains and our foreheads for dishonour? We were very culpable for thus breaking the heart of this good old King William, and compelling him to do us so much harm! He was heart-broken; mais quoi! he offered up our sufferings to the God of Battles, who had always protected him. . . . It seemed as if the Prussian shells made a point of dropping on the places where they would bring the greatest sorrow. At the distance where the enemy artillery was stationed they could only fire at random without aiming specially at any precise object. But an inconceivable fatality guided their projectiles straight on our museums, our libraries, and our hospitals." German shells still maintain this singular peculiarity.

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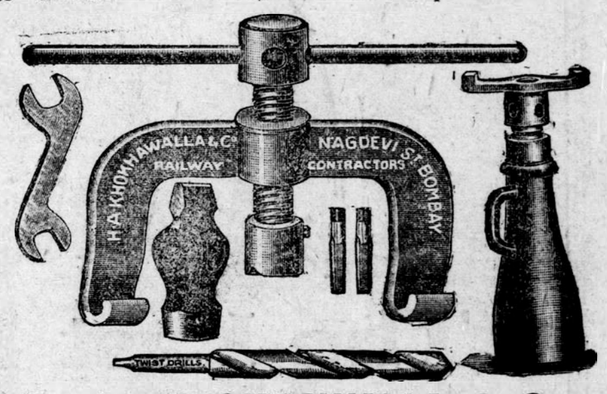

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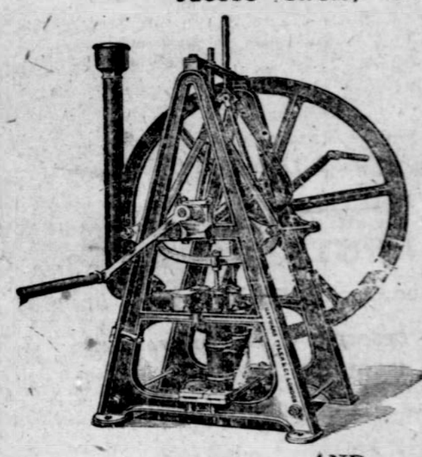

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